

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 51.
WHOLE NUMBER 1248

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1887.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THURSDAY of this week, July 21, was the twenty sixth anniversary of the first battle of Bull Run.

THE Hospital Stewards of the Army got a good shaking up this week, and many of them are now moving from East to West and vice versa at a rapid rate.

COMMODORE JAMES A. GREER, president of the Examining Board at the Navy Department, has been detailed to command the European Station, relieving Rear Admiral Franklin, who will be retired August 24, on reaching the age of sixty-two years. Commodore Greer will join the flagship *Pensacola* at once.

THE San Francisco *Report* finds in the recent shooting case at the Presidio an excellent opportunity to pitch into the Army wholesale. It says: "Our Army at present is an anachronism and solecism. It is behind the age and utterly out of place. It is too aristocratic altogether; too European in its internal economy for this age and country." This, briefly, is "rot."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM, in answer to inquiries from a friend who had heard through the newspapers that his health was very much impaired and that he contemplated retirement in consequence, says his health has not been so good for years as it is now, and as for retirement, he has no such purpose in view. His appearance and activity in the performance of his duties certainly bears out these statements.

THE Army will be glad to note that officers with so much practical experience as Generals Ruger and McCook and Colonel Wade have been selected to prepare a set of regulations for the general management of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, and a programme of studies, theoretical and practical, for use at the School. But few things in the military service should be left to chance, although circumstances have compelled it, in many instances, since the war.

"LINEN collars and canvas barrack shoes" are hereafter to be issued at cost to such of the enlisted men of the Army as wish to use them. That this will be appreciated, especially as to the collars, is certain. If the collar is to be issued then it is to be inferred that it may be worn. This will set at rest a question which has long agitated the breasts of officers as well as men. Some commanding officers have been very liberal in this respect. Others not so much so.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, in relieving Captain H. W. Lawton and his troop, B, of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, from duty in the Department of Arizona, pays a graceful tribute to that officer and to his troop for the gallant services rendered by them, and thanks them heartily for their valuable assistance. That the tribute is well merited none will deny and all will unite in wishing Captain Lawton and his troopers a restful tour of quiet duty at that pleasant post, Fort Myer, Va.

AN officer of many years' experience, referring to our recent remarks concerning desertions and soldiers getting into debt, says: "A deserter was recently returned to my company. He said he had always been treated well by the officers and men of his troop and that he did not know what caused him

to desert; in other words he had no cause to do so. Boards of survey skirmish about to find reasons, honestly work to discover a substantial cause, when it is a fact that in nine cases out of ten no reason exists for desertion."

THE London *Engineering* at the conclusion of a long review of McClellan's memoirs says: "While General Grant's book has greatly added to his fame, and has shown him to be even a greater man than was supposed, General McClellan's book has detracted from his reputation not alone as a soldier, but also as a man. The fact that it was written in no heat of action, but in calm cold blood, makes it all the worse, and it is only to be hoped that time will relegate it to the realm of oblivion, that Americans will forget its existence and only remember its author in the light of the great services that he actually rendered his country, and not in the light of those he assumed himself to have rendered, nor those he says he would have rendered if he had only been allowed to have his own way."

SECRETARY WHITNEY is evidently in thorough earnest in his endeavors to rebuild the Navy, and the persistency with which he remains at headquarters during the present heated term, demonstrates the zeal with which the rescue from a watery grave of what little is left of the U. S. Navy, is being hurried along to tangible results. Mr. Whitney is fortunate in his coadjutors in this great work, as the results, when afloat in the shape of the new vessels under advisement, will demonstrate. The latest reports from the *Baltimore* and *Charleston* are believed to be quite satisfactory to the Secretary, the progress on the last-named vessel being particularly cheering, inasmuch as the great distance from the base of supplies has been persistently urged as an objection to the acceptance of a bid from the Pacific slope.

OF the three officers examined by the Army Retiring Board, General Holabird president, at Washington last week, two—Captain James F. Simpson, 3d Cavalry, and Captain Charles F. Roe, 11th Infantry—were found permanently incapacitated and recommended for retirement. The disability of the other officer, 1st Lieutenant Christopher W. Harrold, 3d Artillery, was not considered permanent and the Board so reported. Captain Simpson, whose disability consists of an impaired mind, was represented by counsel before the Board in expectation that the old charges in connection with his marriage a few years ago would be revived. In this he was disappointed as the Board concluded not to go into matters already thoroughly investigated by Court-martial and the Senate Military Committee. The Board found that his incapacity was incident to the Service. It is thought that he will be retired when the next vacancy occurs.

THE London *Engineer*, in its article on the Queen's Jubilee, tells us that "Turn in what direction we may, we find that the material progress which has been effected during the last fifty years has not been only mainly, but entirely due to the labors of the engineer. Drainage, water supply, sanitation as a whole, have been conferred on the world by the labors of the profession which we represent. Not only has the engineer done so much to make life happy, to him is the world indebted for the fact that he has made life possible, at least in this country. To his aid the supply of food, clothing, water, houses, is directly due. We in no sense

or way undervalue the labors of the great men of science, who have lived, and moved, and worked since Queen Victoria came to the throne. But as we have endeavored to show the labors of the laboratory must have been barren of results without the consummate power of adapting and combining means to an end which have been manifested by the engineer."

THE time seems opportune for calling attention to the importance to the Army of having a field book, containing general methods of marching, camping, guard and picket duty, as well as for convoys, patrol and outpost duty. The book should also be a manual of expedients in the field, as for temporary shelters, simple intrenchments, and methods of improved defence, management of transports, shipping and care of men and animals, loading and transporting supplies by trains as well as at sea, etc. We might mention a thousand other items which at present are scattered through many text books and are not embraced in any general system of military instruction or manual. The book we have in mind should also define, as well as limit, tactical instruction, and should prescribe, if at all possible, practical problems for each arm and command, as well as for combined arms. The Regulations as revised by the present Board, will not contain many of the items referred to, and therefore the Service will have great need for a good, uniform, and enforced system of instruction. Let us have the field book by all means, and that soon.

IT is now asserted upon good authority that Captain Francis M. Ramsay, at present in command of the steel cruiser *Boston*, will, on the completion of that vessel's trial for power and speed, be assigned to the command of the frigate *Chicago*. This latter ship is lying at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, being prepared for a contract trial of speed for six hours, on the conclusion of which she will be rigged and fitted for commission as rapidly as possible. Early in the week the huge coal bunkers, having a capacity of not less than eight hundred tons, were prepared for the reception of coal, and with the aid of the numerous hoisting engines with which the vessel is provided, the process of "coaling ship" has been actively progressing. The examination of brasses and bearings, the re-packing of stuffing boxes and the various adjustments found necessary about the engines have been nearly completed and it is quite probable that in the course of the coming week the powerful engines of the *Chicago* will be given an opportunity of showing the fitness of design for the work intended which has been claimed for them. It is believed by the officers attached to this fine craft that in many respects her performance, *ab initio*, will be better than that of any of her predecessors, and that in the matter of speed and horse-power very little trouble will be experienced in complying with the terms of the contract. The fittings and accommodations of the *Chicago* show a notable advance over previous efforts in the U. S. Naval vessels, and from a comparison with other ships in the Navy it is safe to say that she will be the most comfortable ship ever commissioned in this country. Every appliance which modern science can devise for the convenience of those who "go down to the sea in ships" is here provided without stint, and it is probable that no difficulty will be experienced by the Navy Department in finding officers anxious and willing for assignment to the U. S. S. *Chicago*.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT J. B. HICKEY, 8th Cavalry, is a recent addition at Fort Ringgold, Texas.

CAPTAIN D. F. CALLINAN, 1st U. S. Infantry, of Benicia Barracks, Cal., is visiting at Columbus, O.

COLONEL D. C. HOUSTON, U. S. A., registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT C. H. BONESTEEL, 21st U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Sidney, Neb., from a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN J. A. MANLEY, 20th Infantry, East from Fort Magindis, Montana, on leave, is at Little Valley, N. Y.

CAPTAIN ROGERS BIRNIE, U. S. A., returned to Washington this week from a visit to West Troy, New York.

CAPTAIN J. G. BALLANCE, U. S. A., of Gen. Stanley's staff, is North from San Antonio on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT J. Y. F. BLAKE, 6th Cavalry, is spending a portion of the summer with his family at Grand Rapids, Mich.

CAPTAIN J. B. CAMPBELL, 4th U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Monroe, Va., from a trip to New York and Washington.

LIEUTENANT O. L. HEIN, 1st U. S. Cavalry, who left Fort Leavenworth early this week on a month's leave, is at Oakland, Md.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. HUMPHREYS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week on a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT VICTOR H. BRIDGMAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately at Willet's Point, has joined Wilson's battery at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

MAJOR CHAS. McCLEURE, Pay Department, U. S. A., of Newport Barracks, Ky., was excoited this week at El Paso, Texas, his new station.

CAPTAIN W. McK. DUNK, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Little Rock Barracks, is spending a portion of it at Vienna, Fairfax Co., Va.

LIEUTENANT B. W. ATKINSON, 6th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting General and Mrs. Gibson at Washington Barracks, D. C.

CAPTAIN H. G. SHARPE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sharpe, of West Point, have been visiting the Rev. Dr. Morgan, the lady's father, at Newport, R. I.

CAPTAIN GEO. F. BARSTOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort McHenry, Md., this week on a month's vacation which he will spend in New England.

CAPTAIN W. T. ROSSELL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, of Memphis, Tenn., has established his headquarters at Asheville, N. C., for the season.

LIEUTENANT EUGENE J. SPENCER, Corps of Engineers, left Cincinnati this week for Arizona where his marriage to Miss Tritle takes place July 28.

MAJOR J. H. PAGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, who has been on a short visit East, was expected to rejoin at Fort Yates this week to pack up for Fort Niagara.

CAPTAIN J. H. HURST, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week from a short leave prior to his departure for Dakota.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to Little Rock Barracks this week from his visit to Selma to inspect the 3d Regiment Alabama militia.

CAPTAIN C. A. EARNEST, 8th Infantry, arrived at Omaha, Neb., this week to enter upon duty in charge of the Department of the Platte rifle camp at Bellevue.

MAJOR GEORGE H. WEEKS, U. S. A., now in San Francisco, will come to New York for duty in October. It is now some years since he was so far East on duty before.

MAJOR H. S. HAWKINS, 10th Infantry, now visiting at Newcastle, Del., is mentioned as likely to succeed Col. Hasbrouck as Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy.

MAJOR L. H. CARPENTER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, assumed command of Fort Myer, Va., July 15, relieving Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d U. S. Artillery, who returns to Washington Barracks.

CAPTAIN O. W. POLLOCK, 23d U. S. Infantry, took his company from Buffalo to Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week, to remain there until after the close of the Division of the Atlantic rifle competitions.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., will take a trip to France in September to attend the meeting at Toulouse of the Meteorological branch of the French Association for the Advancement of the Sciences.

CAPTAIN J. A. AUGUR, 5th Cavalry, will soon take over the command of the Military Academy temporarily, as Col. Hasbrouck has to go to Europe and Gen. Parke will not return from leave until the latter part of August.

CAPTAIN GEO. H. TORNEY, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, much to the gratification of his friends in the East is not to be removed from Fort Monroe at present. As he only came from the West two years ago, it would have been rather a hardship to cut his tour short at present.

In the *Magazine of American History* for August Dr. Fessenden N. Otis will publish a graphic account of the presentation of the Arctic ship *Resolute* to the Queen of England in 1856 by the Government of the United States. Dr. Otis was an officer of the expedition and an eye witness of the scenes he describes.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RIPLEY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, says the *Kansas City Times*, who has gone to Fort Davis, has been on duty at Fort Leavenworth for a number of years, and none have shown more zeal in the performance of duty than he. A thorough gentleman and soldier, he takes with him to his new station the kindest wishes of a host of friends.

CAPTAIN J. C. CHANCE, 13th Infantry, is visiting at Fremont, Ohio.

CHAPLAIN G. G. MULLINS, U. S. A., of St. Louis, is at Los Angeles, Cal., for the summer.

LIEUTENANT JOHN McMARTIN, 25th Infantry, has been enjoying a short leave in St. Paul, Minn.

CAPTAIN C. G. GORDON, U. S. A., is enjoying the cool breezes and other comforts at Ocean Grove, N. J.

GENERAL W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A., is in St. Louis from Mississippi, with quarters at the Southern Hotel.

GENERAL RUFUS SEXTON, U. S. A., will leave Louisville, Ky., next week for a month's vacation in the North.

LIEUTENANT J. CONKLIN, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from St. Francis Barracks, Fla., is at Penn Yan, N. Y.

CAPTAIN J. H. COSTER, U. S. A., is spending the summer as usual at Monmouth Park near Long Branch, N. J.

LIEUTENANT W. T. WOOD, 18th Infantry, has joined at Fort Hays, Kansas, for duty as regimental quartermaster.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has been abroad on leave for some time past, is at present in San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT JOHN ANDERSON, 18th Infantry, returned to Fort Gibson, I. T., this week from a short visit to Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN G. M. DOWNEY, 21st Infantry, was at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago before the Retiring Board in session there.

LIEUTENANT G. A. THURSTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Newport Barracks, Ky., is spending the summer at Gloucester, Mass.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. E. COMPTON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Riley, Kansas, for a few months for the benefit of his health.

COLONEL R. N. BATCHELDER, U. S. A., is spending a vacation in New Hampshire before going to San Francisco for duty, where he is due Oct. 1.

LIEUTENANT W. H. McMINN, 8th Infantry, on leave from Fort Bridger, Wyo., has had it extended up to the date of his retirement for age, Oct. 29 next.

COLONEL N. A. M. DUDLEY, 1st U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Custer, Montana, passed through St. Paul a few days ago, with quarters at the Ryan House.

The steam yacht *Meteor*, Commodore Bateman, with Gen. Sherman and party on board, arrived at Charlotetown, P. E. I., July 16 and went thence to Quebec.

GENERAL J. S. BRISHIN, U. S. A., in a recent contribution to the *Omaha Republican*, gives some wonderful instances of the excellent horsemanship of Indians.

CAPTAIN J. S. McNAUGHT, 20th Infantry, has returned to Madison, Wis., from St. Paul, where he was examined by the retiring board presided over by General Ruger.

LIEUTENANT W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week on a brief farewell visit to friends before his departure for Fort Sully, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT JOHN H. BEACON, 3d Infantry, went from Cleveland to Columbus, O., to conduct a squad of recruits to Fort Sherman, Idaho. From there he will join his company at Fort Shaw, Montana.

MAJOR E. B. WILLISTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, having accomplished his mission at Fort Riley, Kansas, goes again to Troy, N. Y., for special duty. His many friends there will be glad to welcome him back.

CAPTAIN J. B. RAWLES, 5th U. S. Artillery, is at present commander of the post at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Col. Hamilton being on leave and Major Wildrick in command of the rifle practice camp at Creedmoor.

LIEUTENANT T. M. WOODRUFF, 5th U. S. Infantry, leaves Washington, D. C., on an inspection tour and will probably pay a short visit to his wife, who is spending the summer at Nonquitt Beach, Mass., where she owns a cottage.

GENERAL SHERMAN could not get into the citadel at Halifax recently. He kept his temper, however, (being therein greater, we are scripturally told, than if he had taken the city) and went good-humoredly back to his yacht. Let us hope that Congress will compensate for his disappointment by giving him some citadels that he can visit without going outside of the borders of his own country.—*Washington Star*.

COLONEL J. F. WADE, 5th Cavalry, has returned to Fort Riley, having been in consultation with Gen. Merritt in relation to the change of stations of the 5th Cavalry. Gen. Merritt has made his recommendations to General Terry and his approval is now awaited before the necessary orders are issued. There is no doubt but the regimental headquarters will go to Fort Reno. This will place Col. Wade in command of the post. Major Sumner will likely remain at Reno.—*Kansas City Times*.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR WILLIAMS, 3d Infantry, relieved from duty at the Fort Leavenworth school, left with his family for Fort Custer July 14. He has been on duty at the school ever since its organization in November, 1881, during which time he won for himself the respect and esteem of his superiors. In charge of the department of photography, he gave all his energy and ability to make it second to none of a like department at any of the important schools of the country. That he has succeeded, the higher authorities and the student officers who received the benefit of his knowledge will certainly admit. Ever ready to submit to any task assigned him and to oblige those asking instructions or favors, he leaves with regrets on all sides.—*Kansas City Times*.

CAPTAIN G. S. L. WARD, 23d U. S. Infantry, is East on a few weeks' visit.

CAPTAIN J. N. MORGAN, 24th Inf., is the only addition to the new recruiting detail this week.

LIEUTENANT JAMES PARKER, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Huachuca, was a visitor to El Paso, Texas, last week.

LIEUTENANT A. L. SMITH, 4th Cavalry, leaves St. Louis early next week for Fort Myer, Va., to join his troop.

LIEUTENANT W. C. RAFFERTY, 1st U. S. Artillery, is spending a portion of the summer at Gravesend Beach, N. Y.

CAPTAIN J. L. TIERNON, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Newport Barracks, Ky., will spend August and September in the East.

CAPTAIN M. W. LYON, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., has left Watertown, Mass., for his new station, Cheyenne, Wyo.

COLONEL N. B. SWEITZER, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Walla Walla from a trip to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

LIEUTENANT C. J. BAILEY, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week on a fortnight's visit to Jamestown, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT W. H. ALLAIRE, 23d Infantry, was to leave Fort Wayne, Mich., this week on a fortnight's visit to Forts Brady and Mackinac.

LIEUTENANT SEBRET SMITH and family are in the Green Mountains, Vt., where they will remain a month before starting on a trip through Canada.

CAPTAIN H. G. BURTON, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, on leave from Plattsburg Barracks, is spending a portion of it at Nahant, Mass. His health is improving.

CAPTAIN WM. FLETCHER, 20th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Fletcher, and Col. Garrick Mallory, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mallory, were guests this week at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul.

DR. BAXTER, Chief Medical Purveyor, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from a short fishing trip in Canada, and was in attendance at the meeting of the Holabird Retiring Board on Saturday last.

At the recent jubilee review at Aldershot, England, Col. Garnett, of Virginia, rode as a guest on Gen. Wolsey's staff. The Colonel made the General's acquaintance when the latter visited the army of Northern Virginia during the war as a guest of Gen. Lee.

The proceedings of the Army Retiring Board in the case of Capt. Geo. M. Downey, 21st Inf., have arrived in Washington. He was found incapacitated for active service, by reason of "chronic and incurable disease of the bowels," this being incident to the Service.

THE *Excelsior*, referring to Fort Sidney, Neb., says: "Mrs. Lieut. Patten gave a card party last week, complimentary to Mrs. Reed, of Omaha. The 21st Infantry Band has returned from Crete covered with laurels won by their good service at Chautauqua."

MAJOR L. H. CARPENTER, 5th Cavalry, has appointed Lieut. Wm. Baird, 6th Cavalry, adjutant, quartermaster and commissary of Fort Myer, Va., and Lieut. B. K. West, 6th Cavalry, post ordnance officer. Capt. Birmingham is due in a few days for duty as post surgeon.

LIEUTENANT J. F. BELL, 7th Cavalry, on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Southern Illinois Normal University, is at present attending the Summer School of Physical Training and Gymnastics at Howard College, conducted by Dr. D. A. Sargent. He hopes to introduce the Sargent System into the school where he is detailed.

By permission of the military authorities charitable organizations of New York City have erected a large tent on Bedlow's Island for the use of mothers with sick babies, selected from the crowded tenement districts. It is called the Bartholdi Cribche. The committee in charge includes Otto T. Barnard, Mrs. W. Harman Brown, L. W. Holsto and Dr. A. S. Daniel. Charles D. Kellogg, of No. 21 University Place, is treasurer.

GENERAL SHERMAN, with his family, has occupied rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, since last October, where he says he will continue to live until his children are settled, when he hopes to locate on Lake Coeur d'Alene, in Idaho, a spot he has picked out as among the loveliest places in the world. He is 67 years old. For fifty-one years he has been in the Army. "But I could fight yet," he said to me, "and would sooner a thousand times go out in the ranks to-day than think of engaging in anything political."—*Washington Critic*.

AN "Old Point Soliloquist" says: "There have been a great many changes at the fort the past year or two, only three familiar faces to be seen, those of Gen. Tidball, Capt. Calef, and Dr. Herrick, chaplain. At the fort. Mrs. Herrick is quite an invalid, has not had the use of her feet for months, and is just recovering from pneumonia. Col. and Mrs. Loder, Lieuts. T. R. Adams, Massey, Johnson, and others are missed, having all been ordered to other posts. Capt. Piper, who died in 1876, and who was stationed here for many years, has a son at West Point doing well. Col. Elder, also an old resident, is dead."

Town Topics, N. Y., says: "The rush of military weddings during last week and the number of engagements that always creep out after graduation day at West Point fills the mere civilian with a sort of mild dismay. There must be something indescribably fascinating in a blue uniform with brass buttons, when a young woman will give up not only society but oftentimes the actual comforts of life to follow it into isolated places only to feast on the unidealism of the real, when her eyes are opened. And yet with horrible examples innumerable before them, the young women of to-day continue to follow the will-o'-the-wisp with a fervor that can be fairly likened to the religious craze for the numen. We may be allowed to suggest to *Town Topics* that what true women seek in marriage is men."

LIEUTENANT R. H. YOUNG, U. S. A., on sick leave of absence, is at Danville, Ky.

LIEUTENANT J. T. ANDERSON, 16th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at 718 East Broad street, Columbus, O.

THE retirement this week of two ordnance sergeants brings the enlisted men's retired list up to 174.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland and the other members of the party returned to Washington July 20.

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A., expects to leave New York City shortly for a visit to Portland, Oregon.

CAPTAIN J. J. CLAGUE, Sub. Dept., stationed at Santa Fé, was in Omaha last week on a visit to Minneapolis.

LIEUTENANT C. F. PARKER, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Barrancas, Fla., is visiting relatives at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

MAJOR C. H. ALDEN, surgeon U. S. A., who joins at West Point in the autumn, is spending the summer at Hingham, Mass.

MAJOR DOWNEY, 21st Inf., has returned to Omaha from his attendance before the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth.

SURGEON W. S. TREMAINE, U. S. A., of Buffalo, was at Governor's Island this week undergoing examination by a Retiring Board.

MAJOR H. S. HAWKINS, 10th U. S. Infantry, will vary his leave at Wilmington, Del., by inspecting next week the Delaware militia to be encamped at Rehoboth.

LIEUTENANTS W. H. GORDON and D. J. Baker, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, New York, early in the week on short leaves prior to starting for Dakota.

CAPTAIN D. H. KELTON, 10th U. S. Infantry, on leave at Detroit, was in New York on Thursday and crossed to Governor's Island for examination by a Retiring Board.

LIEUTENANT CHITTENDEN, U. S. Engineer Corps, reached Omaha last week from Willet's Point, having been ordered there as Engineer Officer, Department of the Platte.

CAPTAIN J. M. INGALLS, 1st U. S. Artillery, is at New London, Conn., and will remain there until early in August when he will go to Willet's Point for temporary duty.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, of Elswick, is to be created a peer, and has chosen the title of Lord Armstrong, but the exact territorial designation has not yet been decided on.

MRS. O'CONNELL, wife of Capt. O'Connell, of the 1st Infantry, Mrs. King, wife of Capt. King, formerly of the 12th Inf., and Mrs. Van Schrader, of the 12th, are staying at Earl's Hotel, Sackett's Harbor.

LIEUTENANT EDW. P. LAWTON, 15th Inf., has made a visit to Savannah, Ga., to attend the wedding of his sister, Miss Mary Lawton, who was married at Christ Church, July 14, to Mr. Wm. Garrard, of Savannah.

COLONEL FRED. VAN VLIET, 10th Cavalry, who is on sick leave, has just returned from the Sandwich Islands very much improved in health. He and his wife are now visiting the Colonel's brother, General Van Vliet, at Shrewsbury, N. J.

AN Atlantic City reporter locates Gen. M. C. Meigs, U. S. A., at Atlantic City, N. J., but we have authority for stating that the General is too busy finishing the new Pension Building, to be able to leave Washington at this time.

THE clerks in the Surgeon-General's office were examined for promotion July 19. All but a very small percentage of the clerks examined passed successfully. The Adjutant-General's office will come next in the order of examination next week.

LIEUTENANT C. C. CUSICK, 22d U. S. Infantry, says the Portland (Me.) Press, a veteran of the Civil War, has just opened a recruiting rendezvous at 42½ Exchange Place in this city, and is busy getting things into shape. He will recruit for the cavalry, artillery and infantry.

Among the applicants for the position of Captain of Watch of the State, War and Navy Department Building, is Augustus C. Paul, who resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, in 1881. The candidate is the son of General G. R. Paul (late Col. 14th Inf.), grandson of Colonel Wm. Whistler (formerly Col. 4th Inf.), and great grandson of Major John Whistler, who was a 1st Lieutenant of the 14th Inf. in 1792.

THE Brooklyn Standard-Union says: "It may not be generally known that Lord Lucan, the author of the brutal evictions at Clare, is the same wretch whose criminal blunder precipitated the butchery known as the 'Charge of the Light Brigade.' If his imbecility at Balacava had been followed by its proper punishment, Lord Lucan would not have lived to issue the orders just as cruel in Clare Island. But then lords are privileged characters, and Raglan was not as stern a disciplinarian as the 'Iron Duke.' Wellington would have Court-martialed and shot Evictor Lucan in less than twenty-four hours." Time ought to have ended the career of the Lucan of Crimea fame before this, as he was born April 16, 1800.

THE Vancouver Independent of July 13 says:

Mrs. J. V. White, wife of Lieut. White, formerly stationed here, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Warrens... Col. Thos. M. Anderson, 14th Inf., is visiting Puget Sound... Baron Weidenhold, late a private in the 2d Cavalry, at Fort Walla Walla, has received his discharge... Lieut. P. F. Eastman, 14th Inf., has departed for southern Oregon, to join the surveying party... The wife of Lieut. C. H. Murray, 4th Cav., of Fort Lowell, is visiting her father, Surgeon Walters, at Vancouver Barracks... Major Basil Norris went to Portland on Monday to attend the funeral of his old time friend, Ben Holliday... Major S. S. Sumner, 8th Cav., is the new Inspector-General on Gen. Gibbon's Department staff... On Friday the Cascade Survey Expedition is expected to depart from Vancouver Barracks. Gen. Gibbon will be of the party, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. McClelland, Major Tully McCree, 1st Art., and Capt. G. W. Davis, 14th Inf.

LIEUTENANT and Mrs. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., have returned to Fort Omaha from the Hot Springs, Ark.

MRS. FANNY P. MYERS, wife of Gen. Wm. Myers, U. S. A., retired, has taken a cottage at Sing Sing, N. Y., her sons being in attendance at Col. Symond's military school.

MRS. CROOK left Omaha last week for a visit to Fort Sidney, Neb., where her sister, Mrs. Reed, is now a guest. After a brief stay there they will go to Salt Lake City.

CAPTAIN J. B. CAMPBELL, 4th Art.; Add. 2d Lieut. Francis R. Shunk, Engr. Corps, and Captain J. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., 2d Art., are registered at the War Department this week.

MR. JAY STONE, chief of the correspondence division of the War Department, has resigned that position to accept the secretaryship of the Board of Army Engineers, located at New York, of which Col. Casey is president. Mr. Stone was prompted to take this step, partly to secure an increase of salary, and partly because of a desire to live in the great metropolis. He will assume his new duties as soon as his domestic arrangements have been completed. He has rented his handsome house in Washington, and will move his family to Orange, N. J., his future home, within a few days. There is probably no civilian official connected with the War Department that has a larger acquaintance in the Army than Mr. Stone. For 17 years he has served in this branch of the service, and his duties as stenographer to a large portion of the Army Boards, during that period, brought him into close relationship with the majority of the more prominent officers in the Service, from many of whom he has already received hearty congratulations upon his well-deserved promotion.

BOATSWAIN HALLOWELL DICKINSON, U. S. Navy, is visiting in Bath, Me.

LIEUTENANT H. H. COSTON, U. S. Marine Corps, left Norfolk, Va., this week on a month's vacation.

PAY DIRECTOR HORATIO BRIDGE, U. S. Navy, registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

THE French cook of Capt. Farquhar, of the Trenton, has taken French leave; in fact, successfully deserted.—Landmark.

LIEUTENANT W. P. POTTER, U. S. N., home from Rio Janeiro, registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER, U. S. Navy, and family passed through New York City early in the week en route to Narragansett Pier, R. I.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER ARTHUR T. WOODS, U. S. N., has resigned to accept a professorship in the Illinois University, from which he was recently removed.

P. A. ENGINEER HARRIE WEBSTER, U. S. N., made a short visit to the Navy Department the early part of the week, returning to duty on board the Chicago Wednesday.

A PORTION of the family of Naval Constructor Pook, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, are making preparations for the annual fitting some time early in August.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. H. BROWNSON, Hydrographic Inspector, U. S. Coast Survey, has left for Portsmouth, N. H., and will visit parties working on the Sound.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE H. PETERS, U. S. Navy, has been ordered to the Coast Survey steamer Endeavor, and will prosecute hydrographic work along the coast of New England during the summer months.

"PAY INSPECTOR A. J. CLARK, U. S. N.," says the *Alto*, "has left San Francisco for his home in Watertown, New York, on account of the illness of his father. He is a genial gentleman and has many friends who regret his leaving."

LIEUTENANT WALTER MCLEAN is stopping for the summer at Cooperstown, N. Y., which has become quite a favorite place of sojourn for Army and Navy people. Lieut. McLean will probably remain at Cooperstown until autumn.

REAR-ADMIRAL HOWELL and Mrs. Howell are spending the hot weather at Bar Harbor, Mount Desert. The Admiral finds the bracing New England air just the tonic required after a season among the asphalt streets of Washington.

LIEUTENANT BRADLEY A. FISKE, U. S. N., the electrician of the steel cruiser *Atlanta*, is paying a short visit to Narragansett Pier, where he has quarters at the Atlantic. The *Atlanta* will probably remain at Newport for some time longer in connection with torpedoes and kindred subjects.

ENRIGEN F. W. TOPPAN, U. S. Navy, discussed "Recent Scientific Discoveries Relating to the Effects of Magnetism on Watches and Marine Chronometers" at the regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Electric Club at the Hotel Brighton, Coney Island, on Thursday of this week.

P. A. ENGINEER H. E. FRICK, U. S. N., will soon be examined by a medical Board, and it is confidently expected that the result will be a recommendation for an extended sick leave of absence. His condition, while not grave, is perplexing, and an extended period for expert observation is regarded as a desideratum.

REAR ADMIRAL J. H. RUSSELL, U. S. N., is sojourning at Richfield Springs with Mrs. Russell and their children, enjoying a lengthened respite from the torrid waves as reflected from city pavements and walls. Adm. Russell will remain out of Washington until quite late in the coming autumn, making a brief trip further east while en route for home.

Of the many distinguished people who annually visit Oakland, Md., says a correspondent, no one attracts more attention than the venerable Commodore Nathaniel Duncan Ingraham, of Charleston, S. C., and formerly of the U. S. Navy. It is as the hero of the Martin Koszta affair that Commodore Ingraham is most widely known. The American Cyclopaedia (Appleton's) erroneously states that he died in 1863.

ASST. NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR J. B. HOOVER, U. S. N., returned to Washington early in the week from Norfolk, Va.

ON Aug. 24 Rear Admiral Franklin will be relieved of the command of the European Squadron by Commodore Greer.

MR. E. W. DALRYMPLE, a graduate of the Naval Academy, and now a civil engineer, has created quite an excitement in San Diego, Cal., by eloping with and marrying Miss M. F. Whitney, of Washington, who was on a visit to relatives on the Pacific Coast.

REAR ADMIRAL C. H. WELLS, U. S. N., retired, is spending the summer at his cottage on Conanicut Island, near Jamestown, R. I., and two and one-half miles from Newport. This island is about the size of St. Helena, in remembrance of which the admiral has named his residence "Longwood Cot."

MR. JAMES VAN VRANKEN, clerk to George H. Griffing, U. S. N., attached to the station, was the hero of a gallant rescue of a family from drowning in the Wissahickon of July 14. A man, his wife and sister and his children were boating, and had lightly grounded some rocks, from which the boat was momentarily in danger of being swept over the falls. Mr. Van Vranken, who was driving in the park, esped from his buggy, and stripped his outer clothing preparatory to entering the water below the dam and saving as many as possible of the party when they would come over, as they must have shortly done. Before jumping down the bank he noticed a boat in charge of some boys and quickly took advantage of this to drop carefully down to the grounded boat, stern down, so as not to touch and dislodge it from its position. The children were thrown to him by the father and the adult members of the party succeeded in getting firm hold of the sides of Mr. Van Vranken's boat as their own was swept over the falls.

RECENT DEATHS.

DOCTOR A. J. BOWIE, Sr., who died recently in San Francisco, entered the Navy as an Assistant Surgeon, Feb. 9, 1837, was promoted P. A. Surgeon in 1843, Surgeon in 1848, and resigned May 1, 1852. In 1849 he went to California, and on his resignation settled at San Francisco and built up a large practice. The *News-Letter*, referring to his death, says: "He was one of our oldest and most respected citizens, and his death will plunge a number of families into grief, and cause their retirement from the gay world for awhile. Although Dr. Bowie has not been seen much in recent years, having from ill health long since retired from the active practice of his profession, he retained a strong hold on the regard of his numerous old friends in the city, who all sorrow to learn of the demise of one who was an accomplished gentleman, a fluent conversationalist, a genial host, a delightful dinner-giver, a shining light in his profession, and a charming companion at all times."

R. M. T. HUNTER, who died July 18 at his home in Fount Hill, Essex County, Va., aged 78, served a short time during the war as Confederate Secretary of State and later as Senator. He with Stephens and Campbell constituted the famous but futile peace commission which met Abraham Lincoln and Mr. Seward upon a vessel in Hampton Roads in February, 1863.

LAST week we had to chronicle the birth in New York, July 9, of a son to the wife of Lieutenant C. Marast Perkins, U. S. Marine Corps. This week we have to report the sad death of the young wife and mother, Anita Knox Perkins, which occurred July 16. The remains have been taken to Montgomery, Ala., for interment.

MRS. SARAH MILLIS HOWARD, the venerable widow of Commander William Langford Howard, U. S. N., died at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, and was buried July 17. Commander Howard entered the Navy in 1815, resigned in 1852, and has since died.

MAJOR JAMES F. GREGORY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has suffered another bereavement in the death of his brother, John R. Gregory, M. D., which occurred at Ithaca, N. Y., July 17. The deceased was in the 49th year of his age.

THE infant son of Lieut. Percy E. Trippe, 10th U. S. Cavalry, died July 7 at Crawfordville, Ga.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

IN the JOURNAL of June 25 we gave an outline of the course of study it is intended to pursue at the Naval War College, Newport, during the coming fall from September to December, inclusive. In addition we learn that President Mahan of the college, expects to carry on his lectures on Naval History somewhat further, making it more and more illustrative of naval strategy, and, as far as changed conditions allow, of naval tactics. The ram from the standpoint of the Army engineers will this year be treated by Gen. H. L. Aobor, U. S. A. The subject of Naval Gunnery will be treated by Lieut. John F. Meigs, U. S. Navy, the fleet gunnery officer of the North Atlantic Squadron, and Comdr. P. F. Harrington, U. S. Navy, will treat respectively, the tactics of the Gun and of the Ram. The idea is that they will appear as the advocate each of his own weapon, making the most of its capabilities. During the short period that the college was in session last year over 100 lectures were delivered by both officers of the Army and Navy, and a number of civilians. The college is situated outside of Newport, and on the high bluff in rear of the naval station, where the training receiving ship *New Hampshire* is moored to her dock. The college surroundings are very pretty and romantic, and the place is just far enough away from the city to give it that amount of quietness which is so often found in the vicinity of colleges.

REVENUE MARINE.

Second Assistant Engineer Wilmer Church, attached to steamer *McCullough*, has resigned, to take effect July 15. The resignation has been accepted.

GUN CARRIAGES OF THE ATLANTA.

U. S. S. ATLANTA, AT ANCHOR, GARDINER'S BAY,
JULY 16, 1887.Hon. Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, Navy
Department, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have to report that in compliance with paragraph 9, page of "Ordnance Instructions," I fired at a target on July 15, one round with reduced charges and shell and one round with full charges and shell from each gun.

The result of this firing has been to completely disable both 8-in. B. L. gun carriages, and to throw doubt upon the efficiency of the 6-in. B. L. gun carriages, and the 3-pounder rapid fire gun mounts.

The arrangement of the battery has proved to be bad, as some of the guns have to be abandoned by crews that the other guns may be fired at the 25°.

I ordered boards of officers to report upon the condition of the battery, and of the hull and fittings after firing.

I have enclosed the report on the first in my own report to the Bureau of Ordnance, and that on the second, in mine to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. These reports I forward by same way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. M. BUNCE, Capt. Comdg.

U. S. S. ATLANTA, AT ANCHOR, GARDINER'S BAY,
JULY 16, 1887.Naval Constructor T. D. Wilson, U. S. N., Chief of Bu-
reau of Construction and Repair, Navy Depart-
ment, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I enclose the report of a board ordered by me on the hull and fittings of the ship after a target practice, consisting of one round with reduced charges and one round with full charges for each gun. The damages were trivial, but the action of the forces generated by firing the present heavy charges on board ship is important, that precautions may be taken to avoid any damage whatever. I shall make requisition for those things which we are unable to supply, and the repairs that we can do on board are already nearly finished.

Very respectfully,
F. M. BUNCE, Capt. Comdg.

U. S. S. ATLANTA, AT ANCHOR, GARDINER'S BAY,
JULY 16, 1887.To Lieut. W. P. Clason, Lieut. Hiero Taylor, and
Carpenter Isaac Cooper:

GENTLEMEN: After careful examination, you will report to me, in triplicate, the injuries to the hull of this vessel or any of its fittings, resulting from the firing of yesterday. Respectfully,
F. M. BUNCE, Capt. Comdg.

U. S. S. ATLANTA, 2d RATE,
AT ANCHOR, GARDINER'S BAY, JULY 16, 1887.

SIR: In obedience to your order of this date we have made a careful investigation of the injuries sustained by the hull and fittings of this vessel, resulting from the firing of yesterday. We respectfully report as follows: The injuries which cannot be repaired on board are these: Two wash basins which were broken, one in room 5, wardroom, the other in stateroom bath-room. Two ground glasslights, one of these was broken in the cabin window, the other in cabin pantry; there are no spare lights of this kind on board. The marble top of the steam coil on the starboard side of the wardroom was thrown down and broken in two. The urinal forward was broken to pieces. A wooden one lined with lead and fitted so as to unship can be made on board to replace the broken one. There are slight leaks under both 8-in. circles where the tracks have raised or the bolts been started. The following is a list of the injuries which can be repaired on board this ship:

On the After Deck—The screws holding the flange of the vegetable lockers to the deck are started up; two-hinged hasps for the lids of the lockers are broken. The hose box has been destroyed. There are five lights broken in the after ward room skylight. The top of the afterguard chest was blown overboard and its hinges broken. One handle of the log reel was bent and the wooden dish at one end broken.

On the Superstructure—The righthand door of the end of the superstructure was thrown from its hinges and thrown on deck; the upper hinge of the other door was started out of place slightly. At forward end of the superstructure the righthand door was broken from the side and blown overboard, the other door was left hanging by one bolt only. The seams along the gunboard stroke of the list whale boat were opened. In the steam cutter two cleats, which held the steam-pipe of the dynamo were started out of place; the vacuum gauge was started out from the bulkhead. In the charthouse one light was broken; the lock on the port door was torn off and broken. Also the locks on two lockers inside; a "routine" frame hanging up was thrown down and broken. In the pilot house two lights were broken. The rail of the forward hammock netting, starboard side, forward end, was started and split. A dozen flat headed nails were received, while the hammock cloth was torn for a distance of about eight feet. The covering of electric wire in forward end of netting was also thrown off. Two electric light boxes one on the port after end, the other on the starboard forward end of the superstructure were torn down and their glasses broken. The starboard side light was blown to pieces.

On the Forward Deck—The green rods of the urinal were bent, and its covering destroyed. A sliver 3/4 feet long, 2 in. wide, and 1 1/2 in. deep of triangular section was taken out of the deck in front of the forward 6-in. gun. The vegetable locker forward was started up in the same manner as the one aft; three hinges and two hasps were broken. The scupper leading under these lockers was started out of place, (both the forward and after lockers) were secured in a very hasty manner.

On the Battery Deck—The joiner work and the starboard side around the end part of the 6-in. shifting gun was started out of place and the electric box torn down. The door of the armorer's workshop was split from top to bottom and thrown down; a light was broken in one of the windows also. In the drying room a light panel over one of the doors was driven off; the door was moved in and split. The socket for the latch of the water closet was started out of place. In the galley a small piece of flange (which supports the lids) was broken. The two electric light boxes on the midship bulkhead, near the door, had their glasses and bulbs broken. One Hayward hand grenade was broken, on the port side of the main deck.

On the Half Deck—The lock on the door of the captain's office and those on two of the lockers inside were torn off. The cabin annunciator was torn down. Also one electric battle-lantern near it (both with very slight fastening in the first place). The wooden cover to the fire main was split; the drip pan of the deadlight over it was started also; nails in the cabin bulkhead were started out; the lockers in the upper part of the executive officer's office were started forward and the lock on one of the lower lockers was broken.

In the Cabin—An electric light bulb was broken in the bath room; an eye loop was torn off the forward state room door.

In the Wardroom—The moulding in front of room 5 was started slightly; inside that room the bookshelf was thrown down. In room 4 the shutter in front of the deadlight was torn down and thrown on the floor; the scroll work over the top of the bulk was broken, and a light piece of moulding started; the electric light bulb was broken. In room 11 the scroll work was broken; also the electric light bulb. (The light articles in this room, also in rooms 4 and 5, were thrown about and upset.) Room 12—In this room the casing for the wheel ropes was driven downwards and split; the bookshelf was started away from the bulkhead. The deck lights in the following rooms leak: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12. Also one in the wardroom pantry. Those of rooms 4, 11, and 12 leak considerably.

In the Steerage—The seat joint of the cabin water closet leaks through the steerage. The braces of the steerage bath-room tank have started away from the bulkhead.

Very respectfully,

Lieut. W. P. CLASON, U. S. N.
Lieut. HIERO TAYLOR, U. S. N.
J. COOPER, Carpenter, U. S. N.

[ENDORSEMENT.]

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, JULY 21, 1887.

Respectfully referred to the Department. In view of the fact that the damage herein reported has been occasioned by the firing of only two rounds from each gun, the Bureau suggests that Captain Bunce be directed to fire the guns in the same manner as he would were he engaging an enemy, the firings to be continued long enough to thoroughly establish the fact as to where any weakness exists in the vessel or her equipment. This will give the Department and the Bureau valuable data to work on and enable it to correct any defects of like kind that will occur in future.

T. D. WILSON, Chief Naval Constructor.

Concerning the accident Secretary Whitney says: "The reports are not very favorable as to the first trial of the guns of the *Atlanta*, but as yet no matter of great moment have turned up. The trouble to my mind is this: If two rounds of her battery give this result what would a dozen do? And it is that which we are called upon to ascertain. She is meant as a fighting ship and must be further tested. It is to be remembered that her completion furnishes an opportunity to the Department of determining by actual experiment many matters as to which the Department has heretofore been without practical experience. It is important that whatever is to be learned from her should be ascertained at once, and although her design has not been followed in the case of the later ships, it is important that a full test of her should be had at once. She should have a cruise at sea sufficiently long to subject her to trial of all weathers. Her battery should be tested by actual firing until its working characteristics are determined and defects, if any, discovered. For these purposes a board will be appointed and the matter settled at the earliest day. She was built by my predecessor under the direction of the Advisory Board."

(From the London Globe.)

BUFFALO BILL'S LONG RIDE.

THE EXASPERATING MULE.

ON returning from a long ride, in which I had been much harassed by the Indians, I was one night accosted by Curtis, the chief of the scouts, who was in a difficulty. The General was anxious to send some despatches to General Sheridan at Fort Hays, some eighty miles off. The scouts available did not freeze on to the job. They urged that they were not sufficiently well acquainted with the country to go by night. The despatch was important, and so Curtis came to me and asked me, if I was not too tired, to volunteer. It was rather a ticklish piece of work. The whole country was lined by Indians. It was dark night and a storm was threatening. However, the despatches had to be sent off, and so I assented, bargaining only that I should be provided with the best mount in the fort. This was readily assented to, the scouts took a fond farewell of me, and with their wishes for success ringing in my ears, I set out on my long ride.

The night was dark as pitch, but this gave me all the better chance of escaping the Indians. My greatest danger was lest my horse should stumble in a hole, and run away, leaving me on the prairie. To prevent such a catastrophe I tied one end of my rawhide lariat to the bridle, and the other to my belt, a wise precaution, for within a few miles my horse fell twice in prairie dogs' holes, and got away before I could get hold of the bridle, but when he got to the length of the lariat he discovered that he was picketed to Bison Bill, which considerably abated his playfulness. In this way I proceeded through the night, and reached Walnut Creek, twenty-five miles out, in good time. It was here that I met with my first adventure. Going slowly through the darkness, I suddenly found myself in the midst of a number of horses, which, becoming frightened, speedily moved off in all directions. I knew at once that I was near Indians, so without waiting to apologize, I cleared out as quickly as possible. Just as I thought myself clear, a dog barked a few yards away, and then I heard some redskins talking. They did more than talk, too. They mounted their mustangs and gave chase. I urged my horse to full speed and succeeded in getting away without loss of life.

I continued my way for several miles in a straight course, and I pushed on toward Smoky Hill River. I reached this point soon after 3 o'clock in the morning, and then pushing northward I struck the old Santa Fe trail ten miles from Fort Hays just as day was breaking. Arrived at the post soon after reveille, I made straight for General Sheridan's headquarters, and presented my despatches in person. I was most cordially received by the General, and, having taken food, and seen that my horse was well cared for, thought I would proceed to take a little rest. It was, however, not to be, for I was suddenly sent for by the General, who wished to see me. As I approached headquarters I noticed a number of scouts grouped together, and evidently engaged in discussing something important, and I soon learned what this was. General Sheridan desired to send an important despatch to Fort Dodge, a distance of ninety-five miles. Volunteers were requested, but none responded. The General told me this, and what could I do?

"General," I said, "if there is no one ready to volunteer, I'll carry your despatches myself."

The General expressed himself greatly pleased at

my offer, but at the same time said that he had not thought of asking me to undertake the duty, as I had been fully hard-worked already. But it was very important that the despatches should go.

"If you don't get a courier by 4 o'clock this afternoon, I'll do the business," I responded, "but I must have a fresh horse, and meantime will take a little rest." It was not much rest that I got, but punctually at 4 o'clock I announced myself ready, and mounting a fresh horse, started on the road. I crossed Smoky Hill River at dark, and it was just daylight as I rode up to Sam Log Crossing on the Pawnee Fork, where a company of colored cavalry were posted, under Major Cox. Here I got a fresh horse, and continuing my lonely ride, covered the remaining twenty-five miles to Fort Dodge, and arrived soon after 9 o'clock without having seen a single Indian.

Having delivered my despatches and rested an hour I was informed that the commander wished to send some despatches to Fort Larned, my own post. I, of course, readily undertook to carry these, and my offer was gladly accepted by the General, "provided I thought I could stand the trip after my recent fatigue."

"All I want is a fresh horse, sir," I said.

Here was the difficulty. There was not such a thing as a decent horse available, the only animals to be had being Government mules, of which there was a large choice. I made no difficulty about this. "Trot out your mule," I said "I am ready now."

The mule was rapidly forthcoming, and at dark I started once more on the road for Fort Larned, and proceeded without interruption to Coon Creek, thirty miles from Fort Dodge.

Here I dismounted and led my mule to a pool to give him some water. I also stood myself a drink, using my hat for a dipper, and, while engaged in procuring this refreshment, my mule suddenly jerked off, and ambled away down to the creek. Then it flashed across my mind that in the hurry of departure I had omitted to make my lariat fast to him, and that he was at large.

I followed him gently in the hopes of getting hold of his bridle, and that he would perchance stop. He did not. He made straight for the wagon road, but instead of making for Fort Dodge, as I expected he would, he turned towards Fort Larned, and jogged merrily along, with a most happy and unconcerned air. Several times I succeeded in getting just up to him, when he would put on a spurt and go ahead easy, slacking down as soon as I gave up chase. I was sorely tempted to shoot him with my gun, which I fortunately held in my hand, but the report would have probably brought the Indians down on me, and as he was, besides, company for me, I refrained. And thus the mule marched on, and I followed on foot—cursing.

From Coon Creek to Fort Larned is thirty-five miles and we—that is, the mule and myself—made pretty good time. There was nothing to hold the mule, and I was striving hard to catch him—which urged him on. In addition to the excitement of this pedestrian competition, I had the knowledge that I might any moment be pounced on by Indians, and have my hair lifted.

The mule stuck to the road, and I stuck to the mule. Just as day began to break we found ourselves still in the same order of procession on a hill looking down on to the valley of Pawnee Fort, with Fort Larned looming in the distance, and as I surveyed the scene, and the mule surveyed me, the morning gun belched forth half a mile away.

We took stock of each other with expressions of mutual distrust. Then, addressing my opposite neighbor, I spoke.

"Time's up," I said, "and it's my turn. I am deeply indebted to you for your company, but we must part." Then I raised my gun to my shoulder and blazed away, hitting the beast on the hip. Inserting a second cartridge, I fired into him again, and twice more, until at last he lay stretched out nice and comfortable. Like all Government mules, he was a tough one, and died hard.

My shots brought out the troops, and when they learned what had happened, they all said it served him right. They then walked into headquarters and delivered my despatches, and received the compliments of the General. I proceeded to put in some hours of solid sleep, and then left that same night for Fort Hays with more despatches, which I delivered early the next morning to General Sheridan. My record of these rides is as follows: Fort Larned to Fort Hays, 65 miles in 12 hours; Fort Hays to Fort Dodge, 35 miles in the succeeding 24 hours; Fort Dodge to Fort Larned, 35 miles on mule, 35 miles off mule, the same night; and back to Fort Hays, 65 miles, the next—total, 235 miles, over a rough country, infested by hostile Indians, without any definite interval of rest.

On arriving at Fort Hays I was highly complimented by General Sheridan on my achievement. "Cody," he said, "I have decided to appoint you guide and chief of scouts, with the command."

And thus it was I came to be chief of scouts, United States Army.

BOARD ON LIFE-SAVING BOATS.

THE Board consisting of Capt. F. M. Ramsay and N. H. Farquhar and Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, which spent some time last spring examining numerous life boats for the purpose of determining whether any of them would be suitable for Navy use, reconvened at the Navy Department on Wednesday by direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The Board failed to recommend the adoption of any of the boats submitted. The Secretary was dissatisfied with the report, and reconvened the Board to consider his endorsement thereon, which reads as follows: "The recommendations of this Board are not definite. I wish to know—1. Is not one or another form of life boat in general use in merchant service? 2. What are the most approved ones, and which has the most merits? 3. Why should not the Naval Service adopt such improvements over the old form of boats as the life boat represents? Most of the naval vessel's boats are carried for life-saving purposes."

Captain Ramsay and Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., will proceed to New York and make a thorough examination of all lifeboats now in use on the various seagoing steamers sailing out of that port. Secretary Whitney seems zealous in securing a perfect lifeboat for use in our Navy.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 48, H. Q. A., July 6, 1887.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1 of G. O. 46, H. Q. A., 1886, is hereby cancelled, and the annual issue of one fur cap and one pair of fur gauntlets is authorized as provided by Sec. 2000½ of the Regulations, published in G. O. 42, H. Q. A., 1883.

2. The Quartermaster's Department is authorized to supply to each of the enlisted men as may desire to draw them, canvas barrack shoes, at the rate of one pair per annum, and linen collars, at the rate of six per annum.

These articles do not form part of the annual clothing allowance, and will be charged to the enlisted men at cost prices.

3. Active service having demonstrated that the post shoes heretofore supplied to the enlisted men are not adapted to the military service, their manufacture will be discontinued and issue ceased as soon as those now on hand at posts and depots shall have become exhausted.

4. The accompanying table (omitted) of the price of clothing and equipment for the Army of the U. S., with the allowance to each soldier for clothing in kind during each year of his enlistment; the money allowance therefor for each year and day, including the allowance for enlisted men on the retired list, also of the allowance of equipment, having been approved by the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. It will take effect on the 1st of July, 1887, and will remain in force until further orders.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

[Appended to the order are the following regulations, which we reprint for useful reference:]

Cork helmets are supplied only to troops serving in extremely hot climates, in the first and third years of their enlistment, and these only in lieu of the campaign hats. The necessity for such issue must in all cases be certified to by the Department Commander. (Par. 2768, Regulations.)

Fatigue or campaign hats are issued only to troops on the frontier or in active campaign at the rate of one per year. (Par. 2776 of the Regulations, amended by G. O. 64, H. Q. A., 1885.)

Arctic overshoes and woollen mittens when issued will be charged to the enlisted men at cost price. The necessity for their issue must, however, be certified to by the Department and Division Commanders. The allowance for these articles is as follows:

Arctic overshoes, one pair in each of the first and third years of enlistment, and woollen mittens, two pairs per annum. (G. O. 68, H. Q. A., 1882.)

Overcoats made of fur or other suitable material will be issued and accounted for in the manner prescribed by Par. 2000½ of the Regulations published in G. O. 42, H. Q. A., 1883.

Under this same paragraph, as restored by Part 1 of this Order, enlisted men may draw annually one fur cap and one pair of fur gauntlets at the price established in the annual price list; but these articles do not form part of the money allowances. Civilian employees may also purchase, at the prices given in this list, fur clothing, when in the opinion of Post Commanders their duties are such that they actually need them.

Under special authority of the War Department rubber blankets and ponchos may be issued gratuitously, at the rate of one per annum, to each enlisted man serving in the field or active campaign, until the stock on hand shall have become exhausted. (Adjutant General's letter of Sept. 27, 1884, and Circular 11, H. Q. A., 1886.)

Enlisted men may draw, whenever in the opinion of the proper officer it may be necessary, during their first year's enlistment, the two woollen blankets to which they are entitled during their service of five years. (G. O. 139, H. Q. A., 1884.)

Service chevrons (war or peace) are issued without charge. (Par. 2747, Regulations.)

Brassards are charged only in case of loss or damage. (G. O. 71, H. Q. A., 1885.)

The Quartermaster's Department is authorized to furnish to each enlisted man of the Army who may be required to work on extra, daily, or fatigue duty, one canvas suit in each year, as a part of his equipment.

For troops stationed in extremely cold regions when the necessity for such issue is certified by the department commanders; for troops stationed at West Point, New York; and for troops not attached to any military department, upon the approval of the head of the staff department to which they belong, the suit will consist of one blouse, one pair of trousers, one canvas blanket-lined cap or hood, and one pair of mittens for winter wear. For all other troops the suit will consist of one blouse and one pair of trousers.

Nothing in the foregoing is intended to increase the money allowance of clothing to the soldier. The articles herein authorized to be furnished will be issued under the direction of the post commander. They are to be kept and applied by the soldiers to their proper use as a working dress, and intended to save the regular uniform, and to be worn on fatigue duty and at labor when these articles are more suitable than the woollen dress.

The articles will be dropped from the returns of the officers to whom they shall have been transferred when they are furnished to the soldier, and will be issued on the receipt rolls. Issues in excess of the yearly allowance will be charged on the clothing account at prices fixed in orders. In the cases of gratuitous issues the voucher should show that the same is made within the allowance.

In case of the loss or destruction of any of said articles without fault or neglect on the part of the soldier to whom they have been entrusted, and the immediate commanding officer shall so certify in the matter of the loss, then the articles so lost or destroyed may be replaced without charge to the soldier. (G. O. 46, H. Q. A., 1886.)

One cord and tassel will be issued, free of charge, with each campaign hat, until stock of those on hand at posts and depots shall have become exhausted. (Cir. 2, H. Q. A., 1887.)

G. O. 51, H. Q. A., July 15, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2559 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2559. Copies of all plans, estimates, and orders connected with the erection or repair of the post hospitals, whether temporary or permanent, will be furnished by the officer making the same to the senior medical officer of the post, who will at once forward them, with his comments, through the proper military channels, to the Surgeon General; alterations of the specified plan of repairs in an approved estimate are forbidden, unless authorized by the Secretary of War. When authorized repairs upon hospital buildings are completed the senior medical officer of the post will act as inspector of the work on the part of the Medical Department, and will report the result of such inspection, together with the amount of any unexpected balance of the appropriation, through the proper military channels, to the Surgeon General.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 9, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, July 12, 1887.

Publishes a table exhibiting the Figure and Order of Merit of the Troops, Companies and Posts for part of the Target Practice Season ending June 30, 1887. Till all have had skirmish practice, this order will be based upon the individual figure of merit.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, July 18, 1887.

Specifies the proportions of forage for public animals until further orders.

G. O. 7, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, July 16, 1887.

Batteries I and L, 5th Artillery, having been ordered on a tour of duty at the rifle camp at Creedmoor, N. Y., the practice season for these batteries for the current target year is, in consequence, changed to May, June, and to the 22d of July, and from Aug. 1 to Aug. 9, inclusive.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, Insp. Gen., will inspect Forts Bidwell, Cal., and McDermit, Nev. (S. O. 48, July 9, D. Cal.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for one month, from July 30, is granted Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. G. (S. O. 47, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Richard N. Batchelder, D. Q. M. G., will be relieved of his duties in Washington by Capt. John F. Rodgers, miller's storekeeper, and will proceed to San Francisco in time to reach that place by Oct. 15, and relieve Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., of his duties in connection with the general depot of the Q. M. Dept. From the date of being relieved until he shall start to obey this order, Lieut. Col. Batchelder will remain in Washington in connection with the settlement of his accounts with the Treasury Dept. Major Weeks, after being relieved by Lieut. Col. Batchelder, will report to the officer in charge of the general depot of the Q. M. Dept. in New York City for duty (S. O. 47, H. Q. A.)

Supt. Patrick Hartis transferred from Fort Gibson, I. T., to Seven Pines, Va., National Cemetery, and Supt. Wm. M. Jones from Seven Pines, Va., to Fort Gibson, I. T., National Cemetery (Q. M. G. O., July 14).

Commissary Sergt. Albert Kehrle, recently appointed from Q. M. Sergt., 3d Artillery, Washington Barracks, D. C., will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. Mex., to relieve Com. Sergt. Wm. Minser, who will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for assignment to duty (S. O. 47, H. Q. A.)

Major John P. Hawkins, Sub. Dept., is detailed as Inspector of Indian Supplies—corn meal—to be delivered under contract at Omaha, Neb., for the ensuing fiscal year (S. O. 67, July 13, D. Platte).

Pay Department.

The troops at Alcatraz Island and Angel Island, Cal., will be mustered for pay July 31, and monthly thereafter until further orders (S. O. 45, July 1, D. Cal.)

Leave for twenty days, in August, is granted Maj. Culver C. Sniffen, paymaster (S. O. 147, July 19, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. H. M. Deeble, Fort Yates, D. T., will proceed, without delay, to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for temporary duty, to relieve Capt. L. M. Maus, asst. surg. (S. O. 67, July 15, D. Dak.)

The leave granted Major Wm. E. Waters, surgeon, is extended one day (S. O. 98, July 2, D. Columbia.)

So much of S. O. 156, as directs that Capt. George H. Torney, asst. surg., be relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, is revoked, and Capt. Arthur W. Taylor, asst. surg., now at Fort Laramie, will report to the C. O., Fort Robinson, Neb., for temporary duty, to relieve Capt. Walter Reed, asst. surg., who will report for duty at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O. 155, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 156, as directs Capt. John de B. W. Gardiner, asst. surg., to report for duty at Fort Washakie, Wyo., is revoked, and A. A. Surg. Chas. F. Mason will proceed to that post and report to relieve 1st Lieut. Alonzo R. Chapin, asst. surg., who will comply with his orders to report for duty at Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted Captain Richards Barnett, asst. surg., is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 24, is granted Capt. Stevens G. Cowdrey, asst. surg., Fort Bliss (S. O. 73, July 13, D. Texas).

1st Lieut. Charles S. Black, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Bliss, and report not later than July 24th for duty as post surgeon during the absence, on leave, of Capt. Cowdrey, asst. surg. (S. O. 49, July 13, D. Texas.)

Mr. Geo. W. Weed, of the Surgeon General's Office, has been appointed hospital steward on the staff of General Ordway, Commanding the District of Columbia Militia.

The following changes of stations of Hosl. Stewards are ordered: Alonson D. Hauverman from Fort Niagara, N. Y., to Fort Sully, Dakota. Max Siebert from Fort Sully to Fort Niagara, N. Y. John H. Sanborn from Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to Fort Sisseton, Dak. George D. Bell from Fort Sisseton to Watertown Arsenal, Mass. Chas. Bolt from Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., to Angel Island, Cal. Mark Gribbon from Angel Island to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. August Herbst from Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Buford, Dak. Frederick G. Walters from Fort Buford, Dak., to Fort Adams, R. I. John F. Minot from Madison Barracks, N. Y., to Fort Pembina, Dak. George Fegan from Fort Pembina to Madison Barracks, N. Y. Henry Krueger from Fort Trumbull to Fort Keogh, Montana. Frederick Mayer from Fort Keogh to Fort Trumbull. Robert E. Eskildson from Fort Ontario to Fort Sidney, Neb. Herman Wilkendorf from Fort Sidney to Fort Ontario. Waldemar F. Grosse from Fort Brady to Camp Poplar River, Montana. Edward Jones from Camp Poplar River to Fort Brady. Richard Keogh from Fort Hamilton to Fort Hays, Kas. Ludwig Stamm from Fort Hays to Fort Hamilton. John J. Swan from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Allegheny Arsenal, Pa. Joseph Walters from Allegheny Arsenal to Fort Douglas. Michael Denning from Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty., to Willet's Point. John Lempe from Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., to Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

Hosl. Steward Carl Hagen (recently appointed from private, Troop L, 2d Cav.), will report to the C. O., Vancouver Barracks (S. O., July 19, H. Q. A.)

Hosl. Steward Paul Wier (recently appointed from 2d class private, Co. C, Battalion of Engineers), will report for duty at Camp at Eagle Pass, Texas (S. O., July 19, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Wm. A. Jones, C. E. (S. O. 65, July 14, C. E.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Theodore A. Bingham, C. E. (S. O. 66, July 15, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Wm. C. Langitt, C. E., will proceed on public business to Fort Spokane (S. O. 99, July 5, D. Columbia.)

Capt. John G. D. Knight, C. E., is detailed to accompany the 22d Regt., N. G., 8. N. Y., during its march to and tour of duty at the State camp of instruction, near Peekskill, from July 28 to Aug. 6, for the purpose of giving instructions in the elementary branches of field fortifications (S. O., July 14, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E., will proceed to Fort Delaware and the fort and mortar battery opposite, thence to Finn's Point, N. J., on public business (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Albert Stout has arrived at Fort Pulaski, Ga., and relieved Ordnance Sergeant James Coleman, who has gone to Augusta Arsenal, Ga., with a view to retirement.

Signal Corps.

Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Sig. Officer, will proceed on or before Sept. 10 to Toulouse, France, for the purpose of attending the meetings of the meteorological branch of the French Association for the Advancement of the Sciences, to be held at that place from September 22 to 29, and of obtaining information of matters relating to meteorological science and work in Europe. He will proceed to Toulouse via Paris, to enable him to confer at the latter place with the director of the French meteorological service in regard to cable despatches sent in the interests of that service (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 16, 1887:

TROOPS.

Troops C and L, 1st Cav., to Fort Buford, Dak.
Troops F, I, and L, 7th Cav., to Fort Meade, Dak.
Co. A, 9th Inf., to Fort Mojave, Ariz.
Co. C, 9th Inf., to Fort Apache, Ariz.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., A. B. E. G. and K, Ft. Carter, Mont.; D, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Ashmun, Mo.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect July 15, is granted 1st Lieut. O. L. Hein (S. O. 71, July 11, Dept. M.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Switzer.

Hdqs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Col. Nelson B. Switzer will proceed to Boise Barracks and inspect the troops of his regiment stationed there (S. O. 99, July 5, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., to take effect Sept. 1, 1887 (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

Private Bateman, who murdered Sergt. Soper at the Presidio recently, has been held for trial in the United States Circuit Court. Bateman says he was driven to the crime by the conduct of Soper towards him.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; H, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and N, Ft. Hill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. J. B. Johnson, Camp Pena Colorado (S. O. 79, July 13, D. Tex.) Troop G, Capt. E. Z. Steever, participated in the Fourth of July celebration at Eagle Pass, Tex., which occasions the local Times to say: "During the march the cavalry company from camp was generally noted, and the gallant soldier boys received compliments for their soldierly bearing."

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

Troop B (Lawton's) is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to and take station at Fort Myer, Va. In relieving this troop of cavalry from duty with this command, Brig.-Gen. Miles, the Dept. Commander, desires to express his appreciation of the gallant services of this body of troops and its distinguished commander, and to express his thanks for the valuable services they have rendered the Government (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Abiel L. Smith is relieved from the further operation of S. O. 123, and will proceed from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Myer, Va., and report for duty with his troop (S. O., July 13, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. James R. Richards, Jr., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks and report for duty at the Cavalry Depot (S. O., July 13, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and I, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and J, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Jacob A. Augur will, during the temporary absence in August of the commandant of cadets and the superintendent of the Military Academy, exercise command of the post of West Point and act as superintendent of the Academy and as commandant of cadets (S. O., July 14, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Union, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Henry P. Kingsbury (S. O., July 13, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; E, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Sergt. William Hammond, Troop A, is relieved from duty in the recruiting office at San Antonio, and will join his troop at Fort McIntosh (S. O. 78, July 11, D. Tex.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Chas. Winman, Troop H (S. O. 83, July 14, Div. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdgrs., C. F. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A. G. and I. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D. H. and E. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M. Ft. Washburn, Wyo.; B. and E. Ft. Du Chesse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Francis Moore will report at Fort Leavenworth, July 25, for duty as camp commander at the Dept. of Missouri Rifle Competition (S. O. 72, July 12, Dept. M.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdgrs., A. C. I. L. and K. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B. and H. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D. and F. Ft. Canby, W. T.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; M. Ft. Mason, Cal.

Capt. Chandler P. Eakin will inspect one public animal at Fort Canby, for which 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, A. A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 100, July 6, D. Columbia.)

Capt. James M. Ingalls will repair to Willet's Point, N. Y., for temporary duty at that post during August, for the purpose of gathering information in regard to manipulation of submarine mine material (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. James M. Ingalls, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended until Aug. 1, 1887 (S. O. 148, July 20, Div. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended seven days (S. O. 148, July 20, Div. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, Fort Canby (S. O. 101, July 7, D. Columbia.)

Private Henry Hopkins, Bat. H, is selected to represent the Dept. of California in the competition of distinguished marksmen. He will report at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 13 (S. O. 46, July 5, D. Cal.)

Capt. J. W. Dillenback, Sergt. G. W. Yearley and J. Lowder, Corp. E. McCarty, and Pvt. M. A. Quigley, Bat. A, and Corp. J. McKnight and Pvt. J. McGill, Bat. C, have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdgrs., G. and L. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E. Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B. and H. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C. and D. Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K. Ft. Monroe, Va.; I. and M. Jackson Bks., La.

1st Lieut. Edward H. Catlin is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Vermont, to be held at Bennington, Aug. 13 to 17, 1887, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part therein (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. William McK. Dunn, Jr., Little Rock Barracks, is extended one month (S. O. 145, July 16, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. William P. Stone, Mount Vernon Barracks, will report to the C. O. Jackson Barracks, La., for temporary duty with Bat. M at the camp of instruction at Fort Henry, near Pass Christian, Miss., from Aug. 3 to 10. Lieut. Stone will then return with Bat. M to Jackson Barracks, thence to Mount Vernon Barracks (S. O. 147, July 19, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A. C. E. H. K. and L. Washington Bks., D. C.; B. Newport Bks., Ky.; D. G. and I. Ft. McHenry, Md.; M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F. San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 150, Div. A., July 22.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdgrs., B. D. E. G. and L. Ft. Adams, R. I.; A. and C. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H. and K. Ft. Warren, Mass.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; M. Ft. Preble, Me.

1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson, a "distinguished marksman," (Fort Adams, R. I.) will report to the C. O. Fort Niagara, N. Y., Aug. 27, to take part in the annual rifle competitions (S. O. 149, July 21, Div. A.)

Sergt. Wm. D. Huddleson, Bat. K, a "distinguished marksman," Fort Warren, will report to the C. O. Fort Niagara, N. Y., Aug. 27, to take part in the annual rifle competitions (S. O. 150, Div. A., July 22.)

Light Bat. F. 4th Art. (Rodney), of Fort Snelling, has had some excellent practice recently in the Militia Camp McGill, at Mankato. The battery was much admired for its appearance, discipline, etc.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdgrs., E. F. I. and H. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. C. and L. Ft. Columbia, N. Y.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D. Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. and M. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 2d Lieut. Robert G. Procter is further extended two months on account of sickness (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs., E. F. I. and K. Angel Island, Cal.; A. and D. Benicia Bks., Cal.; C. and G. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B. Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H. Ft. McDowell, Nev.

Lieut. M. P. Maus, 1st Sergt. L. McCarthy, Sergt. C. Hartke, Corp. E. A. Stamm, and Pvt. C. W. Thomson, Co. B, have qualified as sharpshooters.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John E. Brooke.

Hdgrs., A. G. H. and K. Ft. Shaw, La.; B. D. F. and I. Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C. and E. Ft. Custer, M. T.

Capt. Joseph Hale and John W. Hannay will proceed from Fort Shaw to Fort Missoula, M. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 65, July 8, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Fort Missoula will grant furloughs for two months to 1st Sergt. Frank Sherman and Corp. Samuel C. Wilcox, Co. D (S. O. 65, July 8, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Arthur Williams is relieved from duty as instructor in the Department of Military Surveying, Topography, etc., at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School. In relieving Lieut. Williams, the Colonel commanding (McCook) desires to express his regret at losing him as an instructor in the Department over which he has presided for so long a time with marked ability, and satisfaction to his superiors, and which through his zeal and untiring industry has been brought to its present condition of usefulness, reflecting credit on himself and the school (Orders 10, July 16, U. S. Inf. and Cav. School.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs., C. D. E. and H. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A. B. F. I. and K. Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G. Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect public animals at Fort Sherman, for which 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, A. A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 100, July 6, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdgrs., A. B. D. E. G. I. and H. Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F. and K. Ft. Totten, D. T.; C. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs., H. and I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. C. D. F. G. and K. Ft. Douglas, Utah; E. Salt Lake City, Utah.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson is extended one month (S. O. 86, July 20, Div. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgrs., A. B. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C. D. I. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. William H. McMinn is extended one month (S. O. 83, July 14, Div. M.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William H. McMinn is extended two months (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdgrs., F. H. I. and K. Whipple Bks., A. T.; B. and D. Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E. San Diego Bks., Cal.; C. and G. Ft. Apache, A. T.; A. Ft. Mojave, A. T.

S. O. 68 is amended so as to direct Co. A to proceed from Holbrook, A. T., by rail to the Needles, Cal., thence by boat to Fort Mojave, A. T., instead of via East Bridge: the same route is designated for Co. C from Fort Mojave by boat to the Needles, thence by rail to Holbrook (S. O. 71, July 6, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgrs., B. C. F. H. and I. Ft. Union, N. M.; A. and K. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G. and K. Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D. Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles will report at Fort Leavenworth, July 25, for duty as A. C. S. of the Dept. of Missouri Rifle Competition (S. O. 72, July 12, Dept. M.)

Major Hamilton S. Hawkins is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Delaware, to be held at Rehoboth, Del., commencing July 27, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part therein (S. O., July 19, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs., A. D. G. H. and I. Madison Bks., N. Y.; E. and K. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B. Redoubt Island, N. Y.; C. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F. Palisburgh Bks., N. Y.

The leave for seven days granted Major John H. Page, Fort Yates, is extended ten days (S. O. 65, July 8, D. Dak.)

The 11th Inf. will move as follows: The Hdgrs. and Cos. A, D, E, and K (Fort Sully, D. T.), and I (Fort Bennett, D. T.), to Pierre, D. T.; Cos. B, C, F, and H (Fort Yates, D. T.), to Bismarck, D. T., via Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to be joined at the latter place by Co. G. The Q. M. Dept. will provide transportation by water to Bismarck and Pierre, and thence by rail and water, via Duluth, Minn., to Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 66, July 13, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs., E. G. H. and I. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A. B. C. and D. Ft. Sully, D. T.; K. Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Stations for the 12th Inf. are designated as follows: Fort Yates, D. T. Hdgrs. and Cos. E, G, H, and I; Fort Sully, D. T. Major and Cos. A, B, C, and D; Fort Bennett, D. T. Co. K; Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. Co. F (S. O. 66, July 13, D. Dak.)

The regiment will leave Buffalo on Tuesday next, July 26, by water for Duluth, Minn., thence to Dakota.

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdgrs., D. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. and B. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C. and E. Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Arthur MacArthur (S. O. 71, July 11, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs., B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Leave for twelve days is granted Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 100, July 6, D. Columbia.)

The Supt. of the Recruiting Service will cause twenty recruits to be forwarded under proper charge to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T., for the 14th Inf. (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs., E. F. G. and K. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. C. D. and H. Ft. Randall, D. T.; B. and I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 86, July 20, Div. M.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs., B. and H. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C. and F. Ft. Concho, Tex.; E. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I. Ft. Davis, Tex.; A. G. and K. San Antonio, Tex.; D. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

1st Lieut. C. R. Tyler will report, in person, by Aug. 5, to the C. O. of Fort Clark, for duty on the range (S. O. 80, July 15, D. Tex.)

Capt. Geo. H. Palmer, 1st Sergt. C. Streemann, Sergt. P. Schaffer, Artificer G. Francke, and Pvt. J. W. Davis, Co. B; Pvt. W. Harrington, Co. C; 2d Lieut. Maury Nichols, Corp. B. G. Greymore, and Sergt. G. W. Huber, Co. F, and 2d Lieut. G. I. Putnam, Co. H, have qualified as sharpshooters.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdgrs., A. B. C. F. G. H. and K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; D. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I. Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. E. B. Ives will report, in person, by Aug. 1, to the C. O. of Fort Clark for duty on the range (S. O. 80, July 15, D. Tex.)

2d Lieut. C. S. Fowler, Sergt. J. F. Crawford, Corp. P. Marron, and Pvt. M. Bobet, Co. A; Corp. H. Stork, Co. B; Pvt. J. E. Morgan, Co. W. Forsyth, and J. Dunn, Co. C; Corp. H. Oshslager and Pvt. O. Johnson, Co. D; Lieut. J. M. Cunningham, Co. F, and Pvt. F. G. Foss, Co. K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdgrs., A. B. C. E. F. H. and K. Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D. Ft. Macinnis, M. T.; G. and I. Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave granted Capt. John A. Manley is extended three months (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. James A. Irons is appointed instructor in the Department of Military Surveying, Topography, etc., at the Infantry and Cavalry School (Orders 10, July 16, U. S. Inf. and Cav. School.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdgrs., A. C. E. and G. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B. F. I. and K. Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Edward H. Brooke, Fort Sidney (S. O. 85, July 10, Div. M.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdgrs., A. B. D. G. H. and K. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C. F. and I. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E. Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. G. S. L. Ward (S. O. 71, July 11, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. E. W. Casey will report at Fort Leavenworth, July 25, for duty as Adj. and Q. M. of the Dept. of Missouri Rifle Competition (S. O. 72, July 12, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, aide-de-camp, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department, will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., on public business (S. O. 80, July 15, D. Tex.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdgrs., F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A. and B. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C. and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E. and K. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for two months, from Sept. 1, 1887, is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Nichols (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days, to commence on or about July 22, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Allaire, Fort Wayne (S. O. 147, July 19, Div. A.)

The Supt. of the Recruiting Service will cause twenty recruits to be forwarded under proper charge to Fort Mackinac, Mich., for assignment to Cos. E and K, stationed at that post (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. James Clark, Co. F, 23d Inf., who shot and killed prisoner Stone at Fort Wayne, Mich., last week, appeared before Judge Brown, of the U. S. Circuit Court, at Detroit, July 16. He handed to the Judge an official copy of the Court of Inquiry held at the fort, which acquitted him of all blame in the matter. Clark was then bailed in \$1,000 to appear July 20. The Attorney-General has instructed U. S. Attorney Black, of Detroit, to take necessary steps to defend the sergeant.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs., D. and H. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A. and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B. and F. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C. E. G. and I. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Details of enlisted men will be made by certain post commanders in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition, and the men will report for duty to 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 72, July 12, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdgrs., B. C. F. and I. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A. D. H. and K. Ft. Meade, Dak.; E. and G. Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Capt. Gaines Lawson will establish and command the Dept. Rifle Camp at Fort Snelling, Minn., contemplated in G. O. 5, c. s., D. Dak. (S. O. 67, July 15, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn will report in person, Aug. 1, to the Dept. Inspector of Rifle Practice at Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 67, July 15, D. Dak.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 12. Detail: Majors Merritt Barber and William J. Volkmar, A. A. G.; Major Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cav.; Capt. George W. Davis, 14th Inf.; Capt. John A. Darling, 1st Art.; Capt. James N. Wheelan, 2d Cav.; Capt. Julius W. MacMurray, John W. Dillenback, 4th Art.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. Francis Moore, 5th Cav.; Capt. Gustavus C. Doune, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederic C. Nichols, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Clement L. Best, Jr., 1st Art., J.-A. (S. O. 84, July 1, Div. F.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 13. Detail: Lieut.-Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Capt. W. M. Wherry, 5th Inf.; Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., 13th Inf.; Capt. J. P. Schindler, 6th Inf.; Capt. C. C. Carr, 1st Cav.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. Francis Moore, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John Carland, 6th Inf., and 2d Lieut. W. E. Almy, 5th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 71, July 11, Dept. M.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., July 20. Detail: Capt. Edward Field, Arthur Morris, and John W. Roder, 1st Lieuts. Richard P. Strong, Harry R. Anderson, Charles A. L. Totten, Alexander B. Dyer, and Clarence Deems, and 2d Lieut. John E. McMahon, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 146, July 18, Div. A.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y., July 22. Detail: Major Richard H. Jackson and Capt. Henry F. Brewerton, 1st Lieuts. Joseph B. Girard, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Thomas R. Adams and William R. Hamilton, and 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 145, July 20, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 25. Detail: Capt. Charles Morris, 1st Lieuts. Benjamin K. Roberts, David D. Johnson, William R. Hamilton, and Samuel W. Allen, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 146, July 21, Div. A.)

The G. C.-M. at Angel Island, Cal., of which Capt. Leopold O. Parker, 1st Inf., is president, is dissolved (S. O. 42, June 23, D. Cal.)

Major William J. Volkmar, A. A. G., and Capt. George W. Davis, 14th Inf., are relieved as members, and Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, 14th Inf., are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., constituted by S. O. 84, c. s. (S. O. 35, July 5, Div. F.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. C. H. Noble, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Dances, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. D. H. Cabell, 8th Cav., will meet, July 11, to examine and report upon the construction, under contract, of a fence on the drill ground at San Antonio (S. O. 77, July 9, D. Tex.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieuts. H. H. C. Dunwoody and Robert Craig, 4th Art., A. S. O., and 2d Lieut. Fielder M. Beall, Signal Corps, will assemble, July 14, to report as to the method of displaying storm signals thought to be most in the interests of navigators. The report will have in view the fact that the Chief Signal Officer has determined to display signals showing the probable force of storms, as required by resolution of Congress of Feb. 9, 1870, and that the direction signals are to be so displayed as to indicate that the storm-centre is approaching or has passed. The question as to whether the lakes and the coast lines of the United States should be divided into sections will also be fully considered. The Board will recommend a point, with a reasonable margin, at which light storms shall end and severe storms begin, and will report, in detail, the velocity at each station necessary to verify either a cautionary or a storm signal (S. O. 82, July 13, Sig. Office.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, 6th Inf., A. S. O., and 2d Lieuts. John P. Finley and James Mitchell, Signal Corps, will assemble, July 18, to recommend as to the most desirable pattern of heliograph for field use in the Military Service of the U. S. (S. O. 82, July 13, Sig. Off.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of 1st Lieut. Henry H. C. Dunwoody and Robert Craig, 4th Art., A. S. O., and 2d Lieut. Fielder M. Beall, Signal Corps, will meet, July 18, to examine 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, 6th Inf., as to his capacity for the performance of signal duties (S. O., July 14, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Col. Alexander McD. McCook, 6th Inf., and Col. James F. Wade, 5th Cav., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, as soon as practicable, to prepare, for submission to the War Department, a set of regulations for the general management of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, and a programme of studies, theoretical and practical, for use at the school (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Major Charles J. Allen and Henry M. Adams and Capt. William M. Marshall, will assemble at St. Paul, Minn., to report on the work in progress in connection with the "practical test of the flume invented by M. J. Adams" (S. O. 67, July 16, C. E.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Henry Clayton, Paym., and Capt. T. M. K. Smith and 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, 25d Inf., will meet at the Q. M. Office, Buffalo, July 22, to fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of one box of machine oil, shipped to Capt. D. H. Floyd, A. Q. M. (S. O. 148, July 20, Div. A.).

Rifle Practice.—The following named officers will report in person Aug. 10 to the Department Inspector of Rifle Practice at Ft. Snelling, Minn., for duty in connection with the Department rifle competition: Capt. David B. Wilson, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George O. Cross, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harry A. Leonhauser, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. William H. Sage, 5th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf. (S. O. 67, July 15, D. D.).

The following named officers have been selected as competitors for the Department rifle competition this year at Fort Clark, Tex., and will report to the commanding officer of that post not later than Aug. 5: Capt. C. T. Withersell, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Morgan, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. C. C. Ballou, 16th Inf. (S. O. 80, July 15, D. Tex.).

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The *Champion* says: "The people of Globe want a military post there and they ought to have it. The Government should protect its citizens who are in such close proximity to the blood-thirsty Apaches, until the latter are removed."

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

Captain C. A. Earnest and his assistants, Lieuts. E. N. Jones, L. D. Greene, C. H. Cochran, and G. W. Mulver, were due at the Bellevue Rifle Range this week, to get matters into shape for the approaching rifle competitions.

The recent Chautauqua Assembly at Crete, Neb., was most successful. It closed by a concert, under the direction of Prof. Sherwin. The closing work of the 21st U. S. Infantry Band, under charge of Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, was very fine, and the band and the lieutenant will visit Fort Omaha. The lieutenant's visit has been greatly enjoyed by friends and acquaintances on the ground, and many have called on him at his tent to view a handsome picture he brought with him.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

A Fort Barrancas correspondent writes: Our Commandant Colonel L. L. Langdon, not having his time fully occupied with the Indians at Picens, and their wives and babies, and his multifarious duties at Barrancas is actively engaged in a war on the squatters. He has opened the first parallel, and there is firing all along the big Lagoon.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan was at Newport Barracks July 18 looking after a new site for the barracks. He is reported as saying: "Twelve sites are offered. The object is to get much more ground in a location out of the reach of high water in the Ohio. I shall stay here until I inspect all the sites, and shall probably get through July 19 and leave at night. If the Government intends to make a large military station here I have not been informed of it."

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, will offer a handsome gold medal on the occasion of the department rifle competition at Fort Snelling in August. The medal will be in every way worthy of the event it is intended to commemorate, and will be presented to the marksman making the highest score in the regimental team match.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

CANDIDATES for admission to the U. S. Military Academy were designated this week as follows:

George W. Kirkpatrick, Charleston, S. C.
William Walter Hauey, Bontonville, Ark.
Simon F. Coombs (alt.), Lebanon, Maine.
Andrew F. Welch, Gridley, Cal.
Henry E. Barrett (alt.), Owego, N. Y.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

The Excelsior of July 16 says:

Dr. Julius Cabell will be on duty at Bellevue Rifle Range through the numerous competitions to take place there this summer and fall. Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., has returned from sick leave at Hot Springs, undergoing treatment for rheumatism. He returns much improved. The officers who went to Fort D. A. Russell a week ago on court-martial duty, have returned. They bring reports of the delightfully cool weather up there, which are very refreshing. Lieut. F. H. Wilson, 3d Inf., has been designated for a two years' course at the school at Fort Leavenworth, to succeed Lieut. Arrasmith. Lieut. Wilson expects to go down in a few days to look over the field.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

The arrival of Gen. Crook and Col. Dandy, the Chief of the Quartermasters in the Department, together with Col. T. H. Stanton, of the Pay Department, created quite a little excitement at our post, and the general expectation was that the Department Commander would make such recommendation as would lead to the evacuation of Fort Du Chesne, but the impression now prevailing is that the General is of a contrary opinion. Fortune is certainly not in our favor, for during the stay of Gen. Crook at the "cantonment," we had the finest weather ever experienced by the oldest inhabitants, and not a particle of dust, at other times so plentiful, obscured the view of the commander and his staff.

The Fourth of July is over, and with it ends the existence of a baseball nine, that was organized to capture a prize so generously subscribed by the officers of the post for the winning club. Thanks to our resolute and enterprising Post Commander, Col. Mandlett, all sorts of sports with prizes set thereupon, where on the programme, and competition was readily entered upon the same, and to save time

and space I will only say that the day was celebrated as becomes the soldier of our great republic.

Target practice has fairly commenced, and I think that Du Chesne will keep its own in the Department. Another increase of the male population at the post has taken place in the birth of a 12-pound boy to 1st Sergt. Murphy, of Co. I, 21st Infantry. The case was a difficult one, and but for the never tiring and experienced efforts of Dr. Benham, mother and child would have perished.

We have been getting some lettuce and radishes out of the post garden, and that is all.

Full dress parade every night is now the order of the day, on which occasion one can observe a column of companies passing in review, wrapped in a cloud of dust; at any rate the commands can be heard if nothing is to be seen.

LATROUSOLOGIA.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT PORTLAND, ORE.

The celebration here, July 4, was a success. Col. T. M. Anderson, U. S. Army, was Grand Marshal, and did his duty handsomely. Major Tully McCrea, of the 1st U. S. Artillery, commanded the 1st Division, in which were the Regular troops, Lieuts. Buchanan and Yeatman were aides to Col. Anderson. The band of the 14th U. S. Infantry was in line and was loudly cheered along the route. After it came the regiment commanded by Capt. and Bvt. Maj. D. W. Burke. It was composed of fine soldierly looking men, who bore themselves with an air of manly, physical grace. Looking along the serried ranks, as the regiment marched keeping perfectly measured tread to the strains of martial music, the sight was one calculated to stir patriotic blood and make the pulse beat high.

Bringing up the rear of the 1st division came the celebrated Hotchkiss battery (Bat. F, 1st U. S. Art.) under command of Major McCrea, with 1st Lieuts. A. H. Merrill and A. Todd and 2d Lieut. C. H. Hunter. The guns and everything connected with the carriages were in elegant condition. Drawn by large and powerful black horses, the mounted men in regulation uniform, crowned with helmet-shaped hats and ending in long red streaming tassels, and every piece of metal gleaming like polished silver, the spectacle was one not often witnessed by Portlanders. The battery was one of the most attractive features of the procession, and was justly the subject of unqualified admiration among the many thousands who witnessed the pageant.

In the afternoon the battery gave a drill at the cricket ground, and the evolutions showed how well both men and horses were trained, the latter appearing to understand the various bugle calls as well as the men. The way in which the 44 horses were whirled around in such small space was wonderful to behold.

(Special to the World.)

REMAINS OF THE OLD MERRIMAC.

RICHMOND, VA., July 17.

The barge *Lizzie Wallace* arrived at the Richmond and Danville dock on Friday with 200 tons of old iron consigned to the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works. This iron is what may be called the remains of the Confederate gunboat *Merrimac*, formerly the United States steamship *Merrimac*, which encountered the *Monitor* in Hampton Roads, during the late war, causing one of the most memorable naval engagements of modern times. The *Monitor* was disabled and hauled off and the *Merrimac* returned towards Norfolk, but was never in active service afterwards. She was afterwards named the *Virginia*. The armor-plate was laid aside at the Gosport Navy-yard, in Portsmouth, after she was blown up by the Confederates, and remained there until a day or two ago when all of it was placed on the *Wallace* to be brought to Richmond. It was sold recently as scrap-iron to a Northern gentleman who subsequently sold it to the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works. It will be taken to Belle Isle and converted into nails. Much of the armor plate shows signs of having passed through a severe cannonading and there are numbers of small pieces well suited to be preserved as relics of the celebrated engagement.

(Washington Star Long Branch Letter.)

MRS. GRANT AND HER FAMILY.

Mrs. U. S. GRANT, Sr., who is at her cottage here, has her son, Col. Fred, and his family, as usual, with her. Judge Dent's widow is also visiting Mrs. Grant. Mrs. Fred Grant scarcely looks a day older and is just as pretty and has as bewitching manners as when she was taken to the White House a bride, than whom no fairer has ever been beneath its roof. Since she for nearly three years after her marriage, assumed so many of the social duties there, in assisting her husband's mother, I have always associated Mrs. Cleveland, also a young, beautiful bride, in my mind more with Mrs. Fred Grant than with any other lady I have ever seen presiding in the Executive Mansion. The two have equally charming manners. Gen. and Mrs. Dent, whose youngest son has been out of health, have, with him, been visiting Mrs. Grant, but returned on Tuesday to their home in Washington. Mr. Ulysses Grant, Jr., after a visit to his mother here, went Tuesday to his country place in Westchester County, N. Y.

GENERAL SHERIDAN ON POLITICS.

GEN. SHERIDAN was "interviewed" by a reporter of the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette* a few days ago on the subject of politics. The following is given as the result:

"What do you think of the present political situation?" was asked.

"I don't think about it," was the reply, "for I don't pay any attention to it at all."

"Did you have an interview, as reported, with Secretary Endicott in Washington last week about the return of the flags?" the reporter asked as the General chased the moisture off his rubound countenance with a handkerchief.

"No, I did not see Endicott," he replied, "and don't know anything about the flags."

"Your name," the reporter suggested meekly, "has been mentioned several times and more by your friends in connection with the Presidency of '88."

"Oh, well," was the brusque reply, "all the work of the fool-killer isn't completed yet. Good evening."

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Editor of the *Real Estate Record* writing from London, July 3, 1887, says: "We can scarcely realize on our side of the water what a bitter feeling a Frenchman has towards Germany and Germany. I was in Paris at the time of the Solanoble incident. My children had with them a German nurse, who was cautioned by the German waiters in our hotel not to speak any German on the streets, as she would be likely to have her face slapped by any one who should overhear her speaking that language. At Vichy I saw a young Prussian officer booted out of the town simply because he was a German. This pent up bitter feeling must some day break out in a national manner, and then between the rising and setting of the sun the clash of arms will be heard, and a war such as civilization has never yet seen will break out—its beginning will find France united as one man, the ending no living being can foretell. It needs but a very limited residence in Germany for one to see and recognize that to-day the Germans are far ahead of any nation in Europe, in everything which relates to the art of war. The country seems to be thinking of nothing but its army, and the thought is always that that army shall soon again find its way to France. When it does, it will find different material to cope with from what it met on its last visit. While in an interior town in France recently, I saw one morning a very large number of horses being brought to one part of the city, and my first thought was that a horse fair was opening, but upon inquiry I found that in every village in France the government had issued orders for the enrollment and registering of all horses, the taking down of the size, weight, color, adaptability to military service, owner's name, etc., so that at short notice the government in case of war could lay its hands on every horse in France which it would deem necessary for use. This one thing shows that France is not sleeping, and no Frenchman to-day underestimates the strength or the ability of the German foe. I am convinced that the French soldiers, while not up to the Germans in training and discipline, are ahead of the English rank and file. England could do nothing with France single-handed."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 25, 1887.

Circular No. 4, Series of 1887, Whole No. 19.

I. The following is promulgated for the information of the Order: Number of Commanderies May 1, 1886, 15; Commandery of the State of Iowa, instituted Oct. 20, 1886, 1; total number of Commanderies, May 1, 1887, 16.

II. Membership of the Commandery-in-Chief: Total, June 1, 1887, 167; less died, 2; total, 165. Accessions to the Commandery-in-Chief to June 1, 1887, 57; total membership of Commandery-in-Chief, 222; casualties in the Commandery-in-Chief since June 1, 1886: Resigned, 1; died, 1-2; present membership of Commandery-in-Chief, June 1, 1887, 200.

III. Names of Companions entitled to membership, since June 1, 1887, in the Commandery-in-Chief, from the Commanderies specified:

Of the Commandery of the State of Wisconsin.—Recorder, Mr. Chandler P. Chapman.

Of the Commandery of the State of Iowa.—Commander, Col. David B. Henderson; Senior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj. Henry L. Swords; Junior Vice-Commanders, Capt. Mortimer A. Hugley, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Hannaford; Recorder, Maj. Hoyt Sherman.

Of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania.—Senior Vice-Commander, Commo. Bancroft Gherardi; Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj. William H. Lambert.

Of the Commandery of the State of New York.—Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Wm. C. Church; Recorder, Capt. Edgar B. Van Winkle.

Of the Commandery of the State of Maine.—Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Hyde.

Of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts.—Senior Vice-Commander, 1st Lieut. Henry B. Pierce; Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj. Zabdell B. Adams.

Of the Commandery of the State of California.—Senior Vice-Commander, Commo. Geo. E. Belknap; Junior Vice-Commander, Maj. Wm. O. Gould.

Of the Commandery of the State of Wisconsin.—Senior Vice-Commander, Maj. Chas. H. Anson; Junior Vice-Commander, Maj. Geo. W. Carter; Recorder, Capt. Chas. King.

Of the Commandery of the State of Illinois.—Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Walter Q. Gresham.

Of the Commandery of the District of Columbia.—Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Chas. F. Manderson; Senior Vice-Commander, Rear Admiral John J. Almy; Junior Vice-Commander, Brig.-Gen. S. B. Holabird; Recorder, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. B. D. Muesey.

Of the Commandery of the State of Ohio.—Commander, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman; Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. James Barnett.

Of the Commandery of the State of Michigan.—Commander, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Russell A. Alger; Senior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Withington; Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Frederick W. Swift.

Of the Commandery of the State of Minnesota.—Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Wm. R. Marshall; Senior Vice-Commander, Col. Chas. D. Kerr; Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj. John P. Roe.

Of the Commandery of the State of Oregon.—Junior Vice-Commander, Capt. Benjamin P. Tuttle.

Of the Commandery of the State of Missouri.—Senior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Hiram F. Devol; Junior Vice-Commander, Acting Volunteer Lieut. John C. Parker.

Of the Commandery of the State of Nebraska.—Senior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. John P. Hawkins; Junior Vice-Commander, Capt. Geo. M. Humphrey.

Of the Commandery of the State of Kansas.—Junior Vice-Commander, Lieut. Col. Chas. Page.

IV. Casualties from June 1, 1886, to June 1, 1887: Resigned, Rear Admiral James W. A. Nicholson, U. S. N., ex-Junior Vice-Commander of the Commandery of New York, April 6, 1887; died, Capt. Chas. D. Robinson, U. S. Volunteers, ex-Commander of the Commandery of Wisconsin, Sept. 25, 1886, at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

V. The third annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1887, at 10 A. M., in the City of Philadelphia.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. V., Recorder-in-Chief.

A YANKEE skipper once fished up an anchor at Spithead and took it on board his own craft. The Port Admiral claimed it as flotsam and jetsam, but the American gave three reasons for refusing to part with his *trouaille*. Categorically they were: "1. It is not flotsam, for it does not float. 2. It is not jetsam, for it was not cast on shore. 3. I'll be d— if I give it up."

BRITISH BUMMER—"Rawther lonesome, aw? Will you allow me to introduce myself? Col. Butlerly Snathely Guster of the Ninety-second Foot. Fought in the Sudan." American traveller—"Glad to meet you, sir! Very glad to meet the only man who did any fighting in that campaign."—Tid Bits.

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company furnish the following dates and facts about their route from Japan to England: "The *Abyssinia* left Yokohama on May 30 and reached Vancouver on June 13. Her passengers reached Montreal on June 20. They were detained a day and a half in New York waiting for the departure of the *City of Rome*, which is due in Liverpool on Thursday next, June 30, or less than 32 days from Yokohama. A few chests of tea, as evidence of what can be done, are coming by the *City of Rome*. Were the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's steamers on the Pacific a day and a half at least would be saved on that ocean. At least one day can be saved over the time at present allowed for the transcontinental run; and the New Canadian Atlantic service will, it is hoped, work in with the Pacific service, so as to avoid delays. It is calculated that the time between Japan and England will be less than 30 days for mails, passengers, and light freight. Under the new P. and O. contract, which provides for accelerated speed, the mail time from Japan, via Brindisi, will be 44 days. For passengers and freight, via Gibraltar, the time will be 53 days."

San Francisco is disquieted over this news. Port Moody has a good harbor and is 433 miles nearer Yokohama than is the City of the Golden Gate. Great Britain encourages its steamship lines; the United States will do nothing for the Pacific Mail or any other steamship company. So San Francisco fears the Asiatic trade will be diverted to Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific, instead of San Francisco and the Union and Southern Pacifics. Under our laws there is a stoppage of Chinese immigration, while there is nothing to prevent British steamers from bringing swarms of Chinamen to Port Moody, whence they will find their way into the United States. "There is trouble ahead," say the San Francisco newspapers, caused mainly by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is without debt or bonded obligations of any kind, and therefore can do business much more cheaply than can its American competitors for the Pacific coast trade.

The tender of the Canadian Pacific for the English mail service on the Pacific includes an offer to contract for the ocean service at a speed of 15 instead of 11 knots, and to build its boats under Admiralty supervision, so that they may be readily converted into armed cruisers, for a subsidy of £100,000 per annum. In addition it offers to carry to China and Japan mails for 3,500 miles across the continent of America free of charge, and to carry troops and Government stores over the same distance of land and over the ocean at cost price, thus making the route an imperial highway. The subsidy is calculated at the price per mile which the British Government pays the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the carriage of the India and China mails via Suez, and by this estimate the amount of subsidy for a fortnightly mail service each way between Vancouver and Hong Kong would be £105,000 per annum. The tender of a German company asks for the Pacific service alone, to be performed at a speed of 11 knots.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Naval.—Yes; he was tried in 1870. See G. O. 156, Navy Department, May 24, 1870.

Sulphur.—Two Hospital Stewards have been appointed this week. See Army orders under head of Medical Department.

Kreger.—Write to the Adjutant-General, State of New York, at Albany, for full information as to the record of the officer you mention.

F. M.—There are no National Holidays in a legal sense. The States have the power to declare a day a legal holiday but not the General Government.

Constant Reader asks: Can a militia regiment in New York City imprison a member in Ludlow street jail for non-payment of fines or dues? Ans.—Yes.

Regular Subscriber.—Par. 30, Army Regulations, 1881, says: "As a rule, promotions of non-commissioned officers to the rank of 2d lieutenant will not be made if the candidate is under 21 or over 30 years of age. Nor if the candidate at the time of his appointment is married. The limits of age in cases of civilian candidates are 20 and 30 years."

E. S. C. asks: Being on drill, company in line, and marching to the front, command is continue the march. "Platoon right wheel," is this movement executed on a fixed pivot or not? Ans.—Par. 25, reg. 105, last clause, referring to this matter, says: "If in march . . . at the command march the pivot man halt and mark time in their places." If this is not a fixed pivot, what is it?

Togus.—At the command "Load," No. 3 presses upon the vent. When the piece is sponged, and the charge inserted by No. 2 he jumps to the end of the trail hand-spoke. As soon as the piece is pointed, No. 3 resumes his position in line with the knob of the cascabel. No. 3 should be careful to keep the vent closed from the time the sponge enters the muzzle until the charge is inserted by No. 2.

S. G. asks: On competitive drill, company is brought to "present arms" when reporting to judges. Judges claim that this is wrong, that company should remain at "carry." Are judges correct? If so, give tactical reference. Ans.—Nothing is provided for competitive drills in any text book. If your rules did not settle the matter then we hold the judges were right under the following decision, made at the War Department, Sept. 25, 1884: "When a company is inspected on company parade (not preceded by a review) the company does not present arms. The inspector is saluted by the company commander only, the company being at carry."

A correspondent asks: 1. The battalion is in single rank in column of divisions. The junior captain is in the interval between the two companies. Does the 1st sergeant cover him at facing distance, or does he step back to the line of file closers? Ans.—He does not step into the line of file closers but covers him at facing distance.

2. By the left flank, March. Is the command March given on the left foot? Ans.—Yes. You could not execute it otherwise.

3. The company is marching in column of platoons, with guide right. Command is given, Four right, March. Then the command, Fours left, About. Do the guides and chiefs of platoon remain in their positions, or do they place themselves in front of the leading four of their platoon when the column has faced about? Ans.—Tactics don't say, but on general principles we should say that they change their positions.

4. Can a non-commissioned officer be confined to the guardhouse? If not, how is he punished for some petty offence? Ans.—He can and sometimes is, when he becomes violent or commits a serious crime, for the purpose of preventing his escape. For ordinary offences he is put in arrest in his quarters.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 13 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I., July 19, from a cruise in Gardiner's Bay.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Sailed July 21 from Quebec for Montreal.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Sailed from Halifax July 18 for Gulf of St. Lawrence. Arrived at Hawkesbury July 19.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Sailed July 21 from Bar Harbor for Halifax.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Halifax, N. S., July 20.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adm. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Cape Town June 6.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro May 19.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro May 19. Comdr. F. W. Dickens has been ordered to command this vessel, and sailed on the U. S. and Brazil mail steamer *Finance*, June 18, en route.

European Station—R. Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.

(Commo. Jas. A. Greer has been ordered to command this station on Aug. 24.)

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Leghorn June 27.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Arrived at Lisbon June 18.

Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu July 18—will remain there for the present.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Panama June 28.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Panama June 1. Ordered to proceed to the Mare Island Navy-yard.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Punta Arenas, Central America, July 7, en route to Acapulco. Expected to reach Acapulco Aug. 1, from whence she will proceed to Honolulu.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Panama, June 1. Expecting to proceed to Payta, Peru.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. Arrived at Juneau, Alaska, May 12. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. En route for her station in Alaskan waters. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, July 7.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Honolulu, S. I.

Asiatic Station—Rear Adm. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama June 20. Intended to leave for Chemulpo as soon as boilers were repaired; they were to be finished by July 1.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Yokohama, June 20.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Chemulpo, Corea, June 20.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama June 20.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Yokohama June 20.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Yokohama June 20.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent for the present to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, England.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

On Special Service.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. Sailed from New London, July 11, for a cruise in the Sound.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at New York, July 7.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. At Cadiz, Spain, June 27, expecting to sail for Gibraltar about July 6, and from thence to Madeira. Expected at New London, Conn., about Aug. 25.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Captain N. H. Farquhar. At Norfolk, Va. Will sail for Rio, South Atlantic station, with relieving officers and crew for the *Lancaster*, some time in July. Will probably be assigned later to the North Atlantic station.

The Norfolk *Landmark* says: On the trip down to Hampton Roads on Thursday afternoon, July 14, with the Board of Naval Inspectors on board, the *Trenton* broke the connecting rod of her reversing engine, caused by a flaw in the iron, the rod being of wrought iron. In consequence of this accident the six mile run to sea with the inspectors had to be postponed. The broken machinery was brought to the Norfolk yard, and the machinists of the Steam Engineering Department will make a new rod of steel. The board will remain at Old Point until the *Trenton* is ready for her trial trip. During the trip down to the Roads the inspectors found the temperature of the fire room of the *Trenton* to be 157 degrees, and ordered that extra ventilators be fitted to the fire room at once.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns; Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Sucara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and *Nipsic*—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic or Asiatic Squadron.

Chicago—At New York, where she will be completed. Will be in condition for a trial trip the latter part of July. Arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, from the Erie dock, July 7.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired. *Hartford*—Will probably undergo extensive repairs at Mare Island, Cal.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Naval Court-martial for the trial of Boatswain John A. Brisco of the *Trenton* assembled at Norfolk, Va., July 15.

PAYMASTER J. P. Loomis, general storekeeper at the Naval Academy, has reorganized his force as follows: Edward Gotts, book-keeper, \$1,017; John A. Lenthueum, shipping clerk, \$930, and Mr. League, receiving clerk, \$930.

At the jubilee review of the British Navy, July 23, 150 vessels flying the pennant are to be present. The ships of war will be arranged into two lines, forming a lane two miles long, which the Queen in her yacht will traverse from end to end.

COMMO. SCHLEY has returned from Boston, where he spent several weeks in starting the equipment work at the Navy-yard. The manufacture of sails has already been commenced, and soon anchors and chains will be turned out in sufficient quantities to supply the entire Navy.

THE Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, which is placed at the disposal of Queen Kapiolani for her voyage to Honolulu, is well fitted for duty of this kind, being provided with an unusually roomy cabin, containing most of the appliances needed for comfort and convenience.

THE Navy Department has ordered the steamer *Hassler*, of the Coast Survey, to be prepared to convey Queen Kapiolani and her suite to Honolulu from San Francisco. The steamer takes a detail of 40 men and marines. The *Ranger* was selected for the service, but is not in a condition to go to sea.

THE work under the orders of Secretary Whitney, issued upon the receipt of the report of the first Board of Survey on the *Hartford*, is still in progress. The Secretary will, it is understood, order it to be discontinued. Officers generally are of the opinion that Congress will make a special appropriation to put the old battleship in good condition.

THE sale of condemned material at the Norfolk Navy-yard was highly satisfactory to the Navy Department. Over \$40,000 was realized by the sale, or 30 per cent. more than the appraised value of the articles sold. The sales at the other yards will be made as soon as the Ordnance Bureau has determined how much of its condemned material should be retained.

MR. KUNSTADTER, of New York, the inventor of the screw-steering apparatus, seems to have favorably impressed Secretary Whitney with his ingenious contrivance. The Secretary has directed the Bureau of Construction and Repair to report whether it would be practicable to give the invention a trial in the *Boston*. The bureau officers wisely think that it would be better to give the apparatus a trial on one of the older vessels of the Navy and not subject the *Boston*, a newly constructed cruiser, to injuries incident to such a trial.

Commander B. H. McCalla will command the *Enterprise*.

The standard of tests of steel for the new cruisers has been increased as follows: Tensile strength of boiler shell material from seventy to seventy-six thousand pounds; elongation to 20 per cent. in eight inches; elastic limit to not less than 36,000. It is also required that all plates above an inch in thickness are to be planed instead of sheared.

The sunken seventy-five ton derrick at the Brooklyn Yard has been raised and towed to a place of safety, and an investigation will be necessary to ascertain, if possible, by what means this valuable piece of machinery was wrecked. A board has been directed to report the expense and work required to place the derrick in working order.

The dockyard at Archangel is at length definitely abolished, and the Russian Government is transferring the buildings from the Admiralty to other departments, or putting them up for sale, leaving the White Sea coast line undefended, as it is no longer an outlet for Russian commerce, and most of the towns on the coast are decaying. The amount saved by closing the Archangel Dockyard will be devoted to developing Sebastopol.

The Russians are paying great attention just now to the question of securing for machine-guns an elevated position on men-of-war. The low free-board monitors *Strelets*, *Latnik*, and *Tchardatka* have been fitted with special structures for firing them 24 feet above the water-line. The Russian Admiralty have ordered a number of experiments to be made with the Hotchkiss guns on the vessels of the Baltic fleet in connection with this matter during the summer cruises.

The *Enterprise* and *Nipsic*, lying at the Navy-yard, New York, are so far advanced toward completion and readiness for sea-service that during the past week their batteries have been mounted on board, and the only work yet required to fit these two corvettes for commission is some minor details under the Department of Steam Engineering. Rear Admiral Luce is an applicant for these vessels, and it is likely that, temporarily at least, they will be ordered to form part of the Home Squadron. Finally, however, it is believed that one at least will reinforce the now almost flagless European Station. No assignment of officers has yet been made public, although it is likely that the complements of both the *Enterprise* and *Nipsic* will be published soon.

The engines of the *Boston* are now being subjected to the usual tests at the dock before the free-route speed and power trial will be made, and so far as can be judged excellent results can be anticipated whenever the time arrives for the contract test in Long Island Sound. The latest advices from Annapolis are to the effect that the guns for the *Boston* have been subjected to the statutory tests and will soon be shipped to their destination, where, as soon as received, they will be mounted in place. The various carriages and mounts are already in position, and it is probable that the work of adjustment and modification incident to the entire novelty of detail, will be completed in a comparatively short time after the battery is mounted. The *Boston* is fitted with the Sickels type of steam steering engine, and so far tested performs its appointed task satisfactorily.

A RECENT paragraph in a Washington daily paper seems to indicate that the Navy is not at one in the idea that the new Ordnance Factory is the only thing needed for the speedy rescue of our Navy from the slough of despond into which Congressional parsimony has forced it. A "Naval Officer," which is a most indefinite designation, as naval officers are numerous in Washington, is quoted as saying that "by the time they are ready to build guns at the (Washington) yard the pieces that they have prepared to build will be obsolete." "The delivery of steel will not be commenced for two years." In face of this pessimistic view, however, we are met with the assertions of the Bureau of Ordnance that active work in the fabrication of new guns on improved lines will be begun in a short time, and that arrangements have been made whereby the metal required can be delivered as fast as needed.

The Navy Department has accepted the proposal of the Midvale Steel Company to furnish about 65 tons of steel gun forgings at the prices specified as follows: Exhibit A—Tubes and jackets for 6-inch B. L. R. (rough boring and turning to be done by the Department), calculated number of tons, 51,830; price per ton, \$716.80; price per exhibit, \$22,815.74. Exhibit B—Hoops for 6-inch B. L. R., calculated number of tons, \$26,480; price per ton, \$885; price per exhibit, \$23,434.80. Exhibit C—Trunnion bands for 6-inch B. L. R. (rough boring and turning to be done by the Department), calculated number of tons, 2,680; price per ton, \$885; price per exhibit, \$2,371.80. Exhibit D—Plugs and mushrooms for 6-inch B. L. R., calculated number of tons, 1,040; price per ton, \$800; price per exhibit, \$832.00. Exhibit E—Hoops for 10-inch B. L. R., calculated number of tons, 3,191; price per ton, \$1,232; price per exhibit, \$3,931.31. Aggregate bid, \$53,335.65.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 16.—Ensign John S. Walters to the *Atlanta*. Paymaster Wm. J. Thomson to special duty at the Smithsonian Institution.

Chaplain R. Randolph Hoes to the *Vermont*, August 1.

JULY 19.—Lieutenant J. V. B. Bleeker to duty as Inspector of steel for the new cruisers.

JULY 20.—Naval Cadet Thomas M. O'Halloran, to the *Trenton*.

JULY 21.—Naval Cadets J. G. Tawresy, Robt. E. Coontz, Armistead Rust and Theo. C. Fenton, to report to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation on Aug. 1 for duty.

Detached.

JULY 16.—Lieutenant-Commander J. N. Hemphill from the Washington Navy-yard, August 31, and granted leave for three months with permission to leave the United States.

Lieutenant U. R. Harris from the *Mare Island* Navy-yard, Sept. 1, and ordered to the *Ranger*.

Lieutenant John G. Eaton from the *Ranger*, Sept. 1 and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan from duty in connection with the new cruisers and granted leave for one month.

Chaplain H. B. Hibben from the Receiving Ship *Vermont*, August 1, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 18.—Ensigns J. P. Parker and S. E. Woodworth from the *Ranger*, Sept. 1, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 19.—Commodore James A. Greer detached from duty as President of the Examining Board, July 31, and ordered to command the *European* station, Aug. 24.

Lieutenant Downs L. Wilson from torpedo instruction and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant J. M. Robinson from the *Minnesota* and ordered to duty as Inspector of Steel for the new cruisers.

Boatswain J. B. F. Langton from the Navy-yard, *Mare Island*, Cal., and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant J. P. Merrel, from the Naval Academy to Pensacola Aug. 24 next.

Lieutenant J. B. Milton, from Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Aug. 1, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 22.—Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin, from command of the *European* Station Aug. 24, to proceed home, report arrival, and placed on the retired list from that date.

Lieutenants S. A. Staunton and T. M. Potts, from the *Pensacola* Aug. 24, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frick, from Chicago and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant W. P. Potter has reported his return home from the *Lancaster*, and is placed on waiting orders.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending July 20, 1887:

Andrew Hay, landsman, attached to the U. S. S. *Ranger*, died July 2, at San Francisco, Cal.

Richard Williams, ordinary seaman, attached to U. S. S. *Adams*, died May 22, at sea.

Michael Flaherty, landsman, died July 11, at Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

Ferrell Smith, landsman, died July 10 at Naval Hospital, New York.

Changes on the South Atlantic Station.

Captain A. S. Taylor, Marine Corps, and Lieutenant Wm. P. Potter, of the Navy, have been detached from the South Atlantic Squadron and ordered home by Rear Admiral D. L. Braine commanding the station.

Coast Survey Assignments.

Naval Cadets G. R. Evans and H. A. Bispham have been assigned to the *Eagre*, New Bedford, Mass.; Cadets C. S. Stauworth and J. E. Shindal to the *Blake*, Long Island Sound; Ensigns W. B. Fletcher and M. Johnson, detached from the *Eudæavor* and ordered to the *Gedney*, coast of Maine; Cadet Robert L. Russell to the *Scoreby*, North Carolina coast.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

THE Construction Department have appointed a committee to arrange for an excursion and picnic. Commodore Gherardi will soon be going off on his vacation, but just where he will be he has not yet decided.

The storm on Sunday played havoc with some of the fine old trees in the yard. Several heavy branches were broken off short.

A game of baseball was played on the parade ground in front of the Marine Barracks on Friday between the Marines and the letter carriers.

Constructor Pook's office in the Construction Department is in the hands of frescoers, and will be quite a handsome apartment when finished.

There was a concert Monday afternoon by Contorno's Band on board the receiving ship *Vermont*. The officers at the yard and their ladies attended. A dance followed the concert.

All hands are busy at the yard completing the fitting out of the ships *Nipsic*, *Enterprise*, *Boston* and *Chicago*. The two latter will be ready for their trial cruises in about ten days.

The merchant ship *Advance* arrived at port Monday from Brazil with apprentices and others from the South Atlantic Squadron. The *Catalpa* from the Navy-yard transferred the draft from the *Advance* to the *Minnesota* lying at the foot of 23d street, North River.

STEEL-CAST GUNS.

SECRETARY WHITNEY, July 20, issued the following circular letter to the steel manufacturers of the United States:

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, July 20, 1887.

"The Department has decided to postpone until Sept. 20 the opening of proposals for the furnishing of steel-cast guns for the Navy. This action is taken in order to give more time to domestic manufacturers to consider the matter.

"The intention of Congress in making the appropriation was, doubtless, to enable experiment to be made with steel-cast guns, and it will be the desire of the Department to meet, liberally, domestic manufacturers of steel who wish, in good faith, to submit to the Department castings for the purpose in view.

"The act of Congress has fixed the test to which the finished gun must be subjected. It is the same test as that which the guns now being made by the Department safely stand.

"No gun finished by the Department has failed thus far upon that test. It is not deemed severe, and is not supposed to represent at all the limit of extreme strength nor the capacity of the guns.

"The specifications adopted by the Department and referred to in the advertisement will enable the manufacturer to have the benefit of the experience of the Department in detecting imperfect material and such as would not give a fair test of the experiment. If any objection is found to anything in the specifications, or any matter therein is not thoroughly understood, it is desired that communication be freely had with the Department."

"A copy of the Department's advertisement dated June 23, 1887, as modified July 20, 1887, under which proposals for furnishing steel-cast guns are invited, is herewith enclosed for your information.

WM. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy."

(From the New York Herald.)

THE ATLANTA'S GUNS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The official report of Capt. Bunce, commanding the U. S. steamer *Atlanta*, regarding the bad behavior of the 8-inch guns which this new naval vessel carries, was received to-day by Secretary Whitney, and at once referred to the Ordnance Bureau. A Board of Survey to report on the damage done the vessel, the gun carriage and the vessel's furniture will at once be ordered, to proceed to Gardiner's Bay, where the 8-inch monsters have been playing havoc with the architecture and fittings of the vessel. When these new guns were thoroughly tested at the Annapolis testing station, it is said, they were not altogether amenable to the rigorous discipline of the Testing Board, but cavorted round in such manner as caused old naval officers to say they would prove boomerangs. While the *Atlanta* will be able to still carry the guns, as engines of destruction they are practically useless, save as a certain means of ruining the vessel itself. It is estimated that a few more discharges would have made the vessel unseaworthy, if it did not split her from stem to stern.

Capt. Bunce attributes the difficulty to the insufficiency of the check to the recoil, and says he can repair some of the damage, but does not see how to avoid it in future if the guns are to be practically used. The fact that the great siege gun at Sandy Hook, of 12-inch calibre and using a charge three times as great as that used in the *Atlanta's* guns at Gardiner's Bay, has been fired 130 times without injuring her pneumatic gun carriage a particle, will probably have some weight with the Board appointed by Secretary Whitney to hasten the construction of a pivotal gun carriage for the Navy on a similar plan. Comdr. McCalla has been appointed chairman of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Board, and Secretary Whitney has issued orders for him to confer with the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, that the plan agreed upon may be speedily carried out.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PROSPECTIVE STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will have the appointment of two general staff officers during the remainder of his present term of office—successors to Inspector General Baird, who retires Aug. 20, 1888, and Gen. Duane, Chief of Engineers, who retires June 30, 1888. Although these appointments are not to be made for a year, there is already some speculation about the successorships, not to say anything of the "wire pulling" that has been going on for some time past in a quiet way among some of the aspirants. As this will be the last chance for Col. Gilmore, it is only natural that his friends should commence early and work hard in his behalf. Col. Casey and Parke are considered his most dangerous competitors, while Col. Craighill, although the junior colonel, is looked upon as a very strong candidate.

As to the Inspector Generalship, it is accepted as a foregone conclusion that Col. Roger Jones will step into the official shoes of the present incumbent upon his retirement.

In the event of Adjutant General Drum's retirement before reaching the age of 64 years—though it may be stated that this is very improbable—another brigadier generalship will be added to Mr. Cleveland's list of appointments. Col. Kelton, the senior assistant adjutant general, will no doubt follow up to this vacancy.

To speculate still further, President Cleveland will, if elected for a second term, have the appointment of successors to all general staff officers, except Gen. Swain and Greely and to three of the general officers—Terry, Stanley, and Gibbon.

MR. E. H. HART, of No. 112 East 24th street, New York, has published a handsome volume of illustrations of the United States Naval Academy, printed by the Photo-Gravure Company, New York. On the title page we have a picture of the entrance to the Academy grounds as it appears in winter. There are seven views of Annapolis and the Academy grounds as seen from different points, besides twenty-one different views of the exterior and interior of the Academy buildings. Groups of the classes of 1887, '88, '89, and '90 occupy four pages, showing as fine a collection of bright lads as one would wish to see together, and noticeably superior in physique to a corresponding collection of youth of the same age attending other public institutions. We have also a view of the cadets in the mess hall; a group showing various uniforms and customs; another practicing seamanship on the deck of the *Wyoming*; two views of a dress parade in front of the Marine Barracks; three views of artillery practice, one of a general muster, six of fencing, one, and bayonet exercise. The volume is introduced by a brief history of the Naval Academy, and a list of the officers attached to it is given. It is altogether a most handsome souvenir volume, and one which should be in the possession of every graduate of the noble institution whose local surroundings it sets forth with such graphic fidelity.

THE Secretary of State has received through the German Minister at Washington from the Emperor of Germany a check for \$1,000 and two handsome gold watches embellished with the likeness and monogram of the Emperor, with a request that the money be divided equally among the families of the five members of the life-saving crew at Dam Neck Mills Station, Virginia, who lost their lives in attempting to rescue the crew of the German ship *Elizabeth* on Jan. 8 last; and that the watches be presented to Frank Tedford and Jos. E. Etheridge, the only survivors of the life-saving crew. The money and watches have been turned over to General Superintendent Kimball for distribution.

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TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The undersigned having repres- nted the Penn Mutual Life
Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, as its General Agent for Northern
Ohio, during the past year, with the experience thus gained
feels himself to be competent to give Army Officers advice
on many matters pertaining to Life Insurance, which may
be to their advantage. To this end, therefore, he gratui-
tously offers his services to the Army, and respectfully in-
vites correspondence from such as desire information on
this subject.

F. A. KENDALL, Capt. U. S. A. (Retired.)
78 EUCLID AVE., Cleveland, O.

UNLESS Congress can be prevailed upon early
next session to pass an act for the assignment as ad-
ditionals of the non-commissioned officers who have
successfully passed departmental boards during the
past summer, as it did last year in the case of the
surplus graduates, there is no possible chance for
this class of aspirants to obtain commissions this or
next year. We have observed that some of the
candidates are inclined to blame the War Depart-
ment for their disappointment. If those inclined
to criticize will carefully read the following law of
July 11, 1878, in regard to the appointment of 2d
lieutenants, and then stop to consider that there
are still a number of graduates of 1887 "remain in
unassigned," they must be convinced that the War
Department is powerless to help them and that Con-
gress alone is responsible for the condition of things:
That hereafter all vacancies in the grade of second
lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from the
graduates of the Military Academy so long as any
such remain in service unassigned; and any vacan-
cies thereafter remaining shall be filled by promo-
tion of meritorious non commissioned officers of
the Army, recommended under the provisions of
the next section of this act: *Provided*, That all vac-
ancies remaining, after exhausting the two classes
named, may be filled by appointment of persons in
civil life.

PHILADELPHIA is looking forward to having an
exciting time in September next, on the occasion of
the Constitutional Centennial Celebration. The
Inquirer says that the President will assign General
Sheridan to command of the Regulars and the Na-
tional Guard of the various States and Territories.
Troops will be assigned in line in accordance with
the date of the adoption of the Constitution by
their States and their entrance into the Union. The
members of the Committee are: Chairman, Brig.
Gen. Clinton P. Paine, Md.; Secretary; Col. Theo.
E. Wiedersheim, and Major-Gen. John F. Hartranft,
Major-Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjt.-Gen., N. Y.;
Major-Gen. Henry A. Axline, Adjt.-Gen., Ohio;
Major-Gen. James Howard, Adjt.-Gen., Md.; Brig-
Gen. William S. Stryker, Adjt.-Gen., N. J.; Brig-
Gen. James McDonald, Adjt.-Gen., Va.; Brig.-Gen.
Daniel H. Hastings, Adjt.-Gen., Pa.; Brig.-Gen.
James W. Latta, Col. George H. North, Asst. Adjt.-
Gen., Pa.; Major R. F. Cullinan,

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1887.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but
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we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMYNAVY.

TRAINING FOR WAR.

THE system of military education provided at
West Point is brought under review by three publi-
cations which have made their appearance during
the last month. One is an article written in the ap-
preciative spirit of a graduate of the institution,
who recalls with tenderness even the harsher fea-
tures of his Alma Mater.* To him West Point is the
ideal of a democratic school for soldiers, where the
"son of a Vanderbilt must wear and has worn the same
garb that warms the back of the hod-carrier's boy,"
where each without partiality or distinction of class
is "fully taught every manly and graceful accom-
plishment, finely schooled in science and in soldier
lore;" "where every section of our broad Union is
represented and no cliques are encouraged, and
where the word of honor of the cadet is the ne plus
ultra of West Point ethics." The other two descrip-
tions of West Point are written in a critical spirit,
and if, for that reason less acceptable, they may, if
made proper use of, prove even more serviceable.
One is contained in a magazine article by Frederick
Perry Powers, and the other is an elaborate volume
on the "Volunteer Soldier of America,"† by the late
John A. Logan.

No man, living or dead, could claim a better
right to discuss the subject which occupies the
main portion of this bulky volume of 700
octavo pages. Even the graduates of the Military
Academy can accept with equanimity his criticisms
upon them, and upon the institution with which
they are identified, while they join with him in ur-
ging that the system of military education, to pro-
vide which West Point was established, should have
its sphere of usefulness more widely extended. Gen-
eral Logan proposes that the National Government
should maintain at its own expense a military de-
partment in every State University, upon a scale
proportionate to the population of the State. Here
should be made accessible to every youth desiring it
the rudiments of a military education, this to in-
clude "a thorough gymnastic training, the elemen-
tary and higher mathematics, drawing, natural and
experimental philosophy, military and civil engi-
neering, ancient and modern history, infantry tac-
tics, the use of the sword, as much of a knowledge
of ordnance and gunnery as it is practicable to
teach in such an institution," etc., etc. From the
graduates of these institutions he would have a
National Board select by competitive examination
the cadets for the finishing schools at West Point
and Annapolis—the number of admissions to be re-
gulated by the necessities of the Services. The ob-
ject sought to be accomplished by this extension of

* Cadet Life at West Point, by Captain King, U. S. Army.
Harper's Magazine for July.

† The Volunteer Soldier of America, by John A. Logan,
with a biographical sketch by C. A. Logan, and extracts from
General Logan's Journal. R. S. Peale and Co., Chicago and
New York, 1887.

military education is the diffusion of military knowledge through the masses of the people, so as to make of every youth an inchoate and available soldier and "thus to remove the evil of committing the whole military knowledge and with it the military resources of the Nation to the keeping of a comparatively small number of men, who, believing themselves to hold the destiny of the country within their charge, must be disposed to arrogate to themselves the attributes of a select society." Even if it be admitted that this is the result of West Point education, we fail to see how the extension of that education to include all the officers of the Army is to correct the evil, simply because it is accompanied by a better system of appointment. It is more logical to assume, as General Logan does, that his plan would remove the appointment to the Academies from politics and bring to the front the youth, who, in seeking of their own free will the military or naval career, would thus to a very large degree indicate the possession of inherent fitness or aptitude in a particular direction.

The argument of General Logan's book is that there is but one effectual school for the soldier, and that is the school of war. His complaint against the Military Academy is that, lacking the tests of the battlefield, its judgments upon its pupils are not infallible, so that many of those upon whom it bestows its highest honors do not take equally high rank in the post graduate course of war. He gives a list of the honor men of the Military Academy from 1803 to 1861, inclusive, and a statement of the subsequent career of the head of each graduating class during that period. Of the whole number, taking those embraced within the thirty-seven years from 1825 to 1861, about thirty-three per cent. never saw a battle; nearly fifty per cent. have left no military record; three of the number went into the Rebellion; little over fifty per cent. had military records of varying degrees of importance and excellence, while only a little more than one-fifth of the number rose to the standard of the great soldier.

Is not General Logan a little exacting in demanding that West Point should create military genius? We have no statistics, but we question whether a better showing can be made by the special schools for other professions. Take our medical colleges, our law schools and our theological seminaries and let us see what proportion of their honor men in the contest of life have demonstrated ability to hold the leading positions in their several professions. "Why," asks General Logan, "is there no place upon the honor roll of West Point for the names of Grant, No. 21 in class; Sherman, No. 6; Sheridan, 'glorious Phil,' No. 84; Pope, Hancock, Anderson, McDowell, Heintzleman, Hooker, Hunter, Lyon, Reno, Geo. H. Thomas, Sturgis, Burnside, and others upon the Union side; of Jos. E. Johnston, No. 13; A. S. Johnston, Stonewall Jackson, No. 17; Magruder, Van Dorn, Jubal Early, Longstreet, J. E. B. Stuart, the saintly Bishop Polk, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces, Jefferson Davis, on the rebel side?" The answer would seem to be sufficiently obvious, and that is that it is absolutely beyond the wit of man to devise any system of scholastic awards which will infallibly determine what men the circumstances of life will show to have in the highest degree the qualities of leadership, and who will best be able to secure the favors of that most fickle of all jades, the "Goddess of War."

General Logan, though the argument of his volume would seem to be directed against the Regular Army as well as the Military Academy, does both excellent service by his citation of facts tending to show how great an advantage has been gained in all our wars from a military experience previously obtained. In his criticism upon the Military Academy he tells us that "the influence of West Point is paramount in virtue of our military system, by which expert military knowledge of the country is confined by the Government to the small number of individuals whose names constitute the official roster of the United States Army." He declares that the effect of the West Point system has been to manacle and even to crush as far as possible the volunteer and his aspirations for recognition. For years we have been compelled, he says, "to witness a systematic elevation of the regu-

lar over the head of the volunteer, without regard to questions of fitness and ability, in every instance where the two classes have been in competition." He charges that in the "dreadful crisis of our country's fate there were many flagrant instances of failure to our arms and consequent peril to the nation rising from a determination to prevent the success of volunteer officers." He says further, "this utter sacrifice of the country's fate upon the altar of professional jealousy by those who had been reared by the nation especially to defend it was cruel and most wicked. But the jealousy spoken of was not confined to hostility against the volunteer officers. This green-eyed monster, so perversive of the noblest instincts of man, was extended in not a few instances only to the ranks of the elect themselves, and it is a notorious fact that the nation's life was seriously imperilled upon at least one momentous occasion by the feuds between the partisans of different West Point commanders." In this latter circumstance he finds a strong argument against the impolicy of confining the interests of a great nation to so select a circle of individuals as constitute the military peace establishment of our country. In a somewhat involved sentence but with all the emphasis of italics, which we quote as we find them, General Logan says: "In broad terms it may be said that the tendency of our present military and naval education is to create a body of men in a Republican country, the very nature of the circumstances under which the body is created and maintained implying the same features of class distinction or of aristocracy that distinguishes the similar bodies of men in purely aristocratic or monarchical countries." "Why should not such conditions result," he asks further on, "especially in the absence of the strength of mind possessed by a Grant, a Sherman, or a Sheridan, and by many others, in the gradual growth of a feeling of superiority over the commoner conditions of men?"

Here, as it seems to us, General Logan's quarrel is rather with human nature than with the Army and Navy. It is a common tendency of the smaller men in any given class or profession to assume airs of superiority over those who are beyond the circle of the ideas to which they limit themselves. The larger-minded men of all professions, and those whose experience have broadened their sympathies, get beyond this provincial narrowness, as General Logan shows in the case with men like Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. To the thoroughly American and democratic spirit of such men he ascribes the salvation of the country from that violent wresting of its political organization which would have followed the corresponding elevation of lesser men.

We have no disposition to criticize Gen. Logan's frank and honest expression of opinion, even where we may believe he has laid himself open to attack. The general tendency and purpose of his volume is in the right direction, for he was far too good a soldier not to understand and emphasize the necessity for military training, and this necessity once recognized neither of our military educational institutions has any occasion of alarm for its safety.

Turning to the magazine article of Mr. Powers we find him describing the West Point Academy as a "military school where military studies are almost ignored, and where, in spite of the fact that everything is sacrificed to mathematics, the practical engineering is so far behind the times, that even a Board of Visitors (that of 1885) observe it." He says: "It has been standing still while the civil colleges have been developing wonderfully in the last forty years." Their courses of study have been modified with a view to developing individuality, "while every art is employed at West Point to repress individuality and make all graduates as nearly as possible repeats of a given pattern. In civil colleges instruction is given by men whose life-work it is to instruct; the thirty-eight instructors at West Point "may be detailed for duty as assistant professors at West Point to afford them a chance to rest from the fatigues of duty on the plains. At any rate, teaching is not their vocation, and they may or may not have the qualifications of teachers." Even the value of the Military Academy as a school for engineering is questioned by this critic. To the one hundred and four civilian engineers assisting

the officers of the Engineer Corps is given the credit for their work, and the solution of the problem of completing the Washington monument is ascribed to "An infantry lieutenant who did not have a West Point education and a mechanic who did not have any professional education"—from which last it would appear that the less a man knows about engineering the greater his competency as an engineer. But General Logan's complaint that West Point does not bring the best soldiers to the head is answered by this second critic of West Point, who declares that much of the best fighting material of the Army is found in the Engineer Corps, saying: "If one will look through our Army Register for 1860, he will find, probably to his surprise, that the engineer officers furnished a larger proportion of Army and Army-corps commanders and distinguished division commanders than the more strictly militant branches of the Service. In 1860 there were 89 officers of Engineers, and among them were the following: P. G. T. Beauregard, Z. B. Tower, H. G. Wright, A. A. Humphreys, John Pope, William B. Franklin, William F. Smith, Q. A. Gillmore, James B. McPherson, G. W. C. Lee, Godfrey Weitzel, John G. Parke, G. K. Warren, Kirby Smith and George G. Meade. It is doubtful if a proportionate number of equally distinguished leaders of troops could be picked out of the 180 officers of cavalry or the 210 officers of artillery; it could not be done from the 340 officers of infantry."

While General Logan looks to the infantry for his examples of born soldiers, Mr. Powers complains that this corps is allowed to absorb "the dull men, the inattentive men, the men who narrowly escape being dropped from their classes" (e. g., P. H. Sheridan). The plain truth is, says Mr. Powers, "that in any war the infantry is the main part of the Army. The cavalry and artillery are merely assistants to the infantry. It is with the infantry that war must be carried on, and the infantry is the best school for general officers. Yet according to our practice it does not matter much about infantry officers; the stupid men and the men whose education and training have been neglected are good enough for infantry officers." While the critics are thus answering each other we turn to what Mr. Powers says in conclusion as follows:

The Army suffers for want of attention to it and interest in it by the nation at large; the nation suffers to the extent that this severance of sympathy impairs the efficiency of the Army and represses the military impulses of the people, who rely on themselves instead of a standing army in the event of war; the militia suffers for lack of the spirit and discipline that would be infused into it by a connection with the Regular Army. For these evils a remedy would be found in territorializing the Army and making the militia regiments reserve battalions of the regular regiments. This would also afford the means of introducing the three or four battalion formation into our infantry without enlarging the Army. The ten companies of each infantry regiment should be consolidated into eight, and these eight divided into two battalions. The other battalions should be militia regiments.

Let the 1st Infantry be known as the 1st and 2d battalions of the 1st New England regiment, and be recruited in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut. A regiment of Maine militia would be the 3d battalion, and a 4th battalion might be supplied by the militia of the other States, though this would probably prove impracticable, and it would be better for each of the four States to furnish one regiment of militia as a battalion attached to this regiment. The 3d infantry would be the first two battalions of the 2d New England Regiment, and would be recruited from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. A regiment of Massachusetts militia would be the 3d battalion, and a regiment of Rhode Island militia the 4th battalion. The 3d and 4th regiments would be known as the 1st and 2d battalions, respectively, of the 3d and 4th New York regiments, and the New York militia would furnish the four reserve battalions for these two regiments. In the same way the 5th and 6th infantry would be Pennsylvania regiments, the 7th would be furnished by New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, the 8th by Virginia and West Virginia, the 9th by the two Carolinas, the 10th by Georgia and Florida, the 11th infantry might be the Gulf regiment, and would be recruited in Alabama and Mississippi, the 12th, recruited in Louisiana and Arkansas, might be the Lower Mississippi regiment, the 13th would be the Texas regiment, the 14th and 15th would come from Kentucky and Tennessee, the 16th from Ohio, the 17th from Indiana, the 18th and 19th from Illinois, the 20th from Missouri, the 21st from Michigan, the 22d from Iowa, the 23d, or Upper Mississippi regiment, from Minnesota and Wisconsin, the 24th from Kansas and Nebraska, and the 25th from the Territories and the Pacific coast. Several good results would follow the territorialization of the Army. The people would feel an interest in the Army (but they never have felt in the regular establishment. The Army would feel itself to be a part of the nation, as it does not feel now. The militia would be improved in prestige and discipline; it would be more military and less of a lark. There would be a friendly rivalry between regiments from different sections of the country and commonly known by

geographical names, that could not fail to improve the spirit and efficiency of the organizations. Above all else, the Army would really be a framework about which to build a great volunteer force. By calling out the militia regiments battalions with the regiments of the line the fifty battalions of the latter could be increased to one hundred or one hundred and fifty battalions without a particle of change in the organization, and every two or three militia battalions would serve with two regular battalions. Except a few troops to keep some small bands of possibly hostile Indians in order, it is not worth while for us to keep up any Army unless we keep up one that is always ready for service, and that is so organized and officered as to be not only constantly efficient for action by itself, but also in the best condition to leave the great force of volunteers on which we must chiefly rely in war so long as we happily find it needless to support a large standing Army.

This is a suggestion worth considering, and the fact that such articles as the one of which it forms part find place in popular magazines is, we hope, evidence of growing interest in the subject of military preparation. At all events their publication will tend to develop such an interest. As for West Point and the Naval Academy free true criticism will do them no harm, and we present some of the views which have found expression for the consideration of the members of the West Point and Annapolis Faculties during their summer vacation.

STEEL-CAST GUNS.

We are glad to observe the liberal spirit shown by Secretary Whitney in dealing with the question of steel cast guns, as evinced in his circular extending the time for bidding on experimental guns under the appropriation by Congress. The problem of casting the heaviest guns in one homogeneous mass, instead of building them up in sections, is not one to be solved in a moment. Still, it is one, as we can assure our naval authorities, with which the best mechanical minds in the country are now occupied. We have just been shown the drawings and specifications describing a new method of hollow casting, which originates with a gentleman whose name, if we were at liberty to mention it, would be recognized the world over as associated with one of the most important inventions which warfare has originated in the last quarter of a century. It is because such men are turning their attention to the subject of steel-cast guns, and are confident of the result, that we urge this matter upon public attention so earnestly as we do. Mr. Metcalf, who cast four thousand guns on the Rodman principle, is a champion of the steel-cast gun, and Dr. Gatling is among its enthusiastic advocates. What has recently been said by Colonel Maitland of the Woolwich Royal Gun Factory tends in its favor, and these are but illustrations of the growing sentiment among the most competent judges which suggests the possibility of securing for us a better steel gun than any foreign built up gun, at one-fourth or one-fifth the cost.

The results of current investigations we are not at liberty to give at present, but they are such as to justify the confidence we have all along felt and expressed that an appeal to the inventive genius of this country would produce results that would place us where we ought to be, in the lead in the manufacture of heavy guns. We have no question that it is entirely within our possibilities to produce guns of any size which it will be impossible to burst, and which will cost when completed but a fraction of the unreliable built up guns of foreign manufacture, while the plant for their manufacture can be obtained with but little delay. It is now possible to cast in this country an ingot of ninety tons, so that a steel cast gun of that size is now within our reach. Most important improvements have also been made in the original Rodman method of casting to which we cannot at present refer more definitely.

It is well in this connection to recall what was said by Mr. Wm. Metcalf in his recent address before the American Society of Civil Engineers. "My preceptors, Wade and Rodman," he tells us, "held that the qualities required in a gun were elasticity, springiness and power to resist abrasion, combined with—high strength and power to offer a uniform resistance in every direction to all the strains to which it might be subjected. All of these properties are reached in the highest degree possible in the material with which they have to work and none of their guns ever failed. If Rodman had lived, the advent of good steel in great masses would at once have been seized upon by him, and before now he would undoubtedly have cast the best and biggest, the

safest and the cheapest guns that were ever made." "My objection," Mr. Metcalf further said, "to proposed methods is to the building-up system; the notion that 'definite shrinkage' is a practical possibility; the idea that rings can be so shrunk together that each shall be strained to exactly its elastic limit, when in fact that elastic limit cannot be known; the enormous cost of unnecessary operations, and the doubtful utility of the operations after they are performed." More than twenty years ago, in 1865, Holley said what is of even greater force now: "We can hardly conceive of a fact of greater magnitude, from a defensive point of view, than this: that while the United States has at this moment not a single standard type of naval gun, or gun of position, that is comparable in efficiency with the guns of foreign states, it has by means of the good policy of its Ordnance Department, studied the results of foreign experiments and avoided the enormous cost of original investigations, and that this policy must be now rewarded by the establishment of the cheap cast gun, the metal to be, not crude iron, but steel having three or four times the strength."

GUN CARRIAGES OF THE "ATLANTA."

In connection with the report, which appears elsewhere, of the damage done to the *Atlanta* by the failure of its gun carriages it will be instructive to read what was said here with reference to them three months ago, in an article entitled "Our New Cruisers," which appeared in the JOURNAL of April 23. It is to save our Navy from the disappointment and mortification to which it is to-day subjected that we have criticized ordnance work, and for no other purpose, and the result shows that our criticisms have been neither hasty nor ill-advised. When, for the first time, the guns of the *Atlanta* are fired with service charges and the proper projectiles they fail in almost every particular, the very first discharge smashing that portion of the gear designed to counteract the tendency of the muzzle to raise itself at the instant of discharge, and subsequent firing, with reduced charges of powder, so seriously disarranging the steam pivoting gear so as render it inoperative, leaving both of these guns completely disabled.

The experience of the 6-inch rifles was no better, the gearing having been more or less injured, so that the result of the first attempt at firing the battery of this fine vessel has been to more or less disable it for all fighting purposes. Incidentally it is learned that the ability to pivot the guns on the *Atlanta* is restricted within very narrow limits, owing, it is supposed, to faults in the construction of the carriages. From all that can be learned about the gun carriages constructed under the authority the present Ordnance Bureau, it appears that the claims and records of an American gun carriage which has been extensively built at the Washington Yard and used in our Navy, have been quite ignored for the new ordnance, and instead an English pattern has been substituted, with the result stated. It is presumed that the *Atlanta* will go to a Navy-yard for the necessary repairs and modifications made imperative by the unfortunate failures noted. A Board will at once proceed to the investigation of the causes and results of this unlucky state of affairs, and it is probable that important changes on the *Boston* will follow the investigation. As far as has been ascertained the guns themselves bore the ordeal satisfactorily, so that it is hoped that a way will be found to render the carriages worthy of the burdens they have to carry. Inasmuch as some, if not all, of the defects formerly existing in the 8-inch gun carriages of the *Atlanta*, have been also discovered in similar carriages on the *Boston*, it is not straining the point to assume that under the stress of actual practice the same weaknesses will be developed in these, so it will behoove the Ordnance authorities to apply the lesson taught by the experience with the *Atlanta's* battery.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, accompanied by Colonel Blunt, aide-de-camp, returned to Washington on Tuesday evening from Newport, Ky., whither he went to inspect the sites offered by bidders for the new military post for which \$60,000 was appropriated last Congress. Only one out of the dozen sites offered was considered at all desirable, and the Lieutenant General has reported to the

Secretary of War recommending its acceptance. En route to Newport the Lieutenant General and his aide stopped at Chicago, where they spent several days in interviews with United States District Attorney Ewing in regard to the transfer of the title of the Highland Military site and in attending the horse races. The papers finally and formally turning over the site to the Government, Mr. Ewing promises to have before the War Department within ten days. The site will then be taken possession of by two companies of infantry to be detailed by Gen. Terry, who will remain in charge of the tract, in order to prevent depredations until Congress makes an appropriation for commencing the construction of buildings.

THE San Francisco Report having successfully predicted the popular and armed rising, which recently brought King Kalakaua to his knees in Honolulu, now ventures the further one "that Kalakaua will not be much longer upon the throne, that the matter is by no means ended. Kalakaua will not keep faith, and the leaders in the rebellion against him will not stand any breaches of faith. Kalakaua's kingship is virtually at an end."

GENERAL SHERIDAN has given no consideration whatever to the selection of the batteries to be sent to the Fort Riley Artillery School. The buildings will not be completed before autumn of 1888. He sees no reason for haste. There will be only three batteries sent there. The buildings will consist of ten sets of officers' quarters, arranged in a semi-circle and constructed of a light brown stone quarried in the locality.

THE Ordnance Department of the Army is having printed for distribution in the Army, a pamphlet containing a description of targets used in the Army with a statement as to how they are issued and used. According to the pamphlet, the name the Brinton range target is changed to the sliding target, and the Cushing to the rolling target.

ARMY officers will begin to breathe somewhat freer, says the Omaha Herald, "when the work of the Board now engaged in the revision of the Army Regulations is completed. Of all the horrors that ever faced a soldier in blue, nothing ever compared with that of the ponderous Army Regulations."

MAJOR W. H. HEUER, Corps of Engineers, in a recent report upon the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi says: "Captain James B. Eads, who built the South Pass jetties, died March 8, 1887. This important engineering work is a fitting monument to his skill and ability."

SEVERAL members of the 146th New York Volunteers were at Gettysburg July 18, and selected a site on one of the massive boulders on Little Roundtop for a monument to General G. K. Warren, U. S. A. The monument will be dedicated July 2, 1888.

CAPTAINS Wm. W. ROGERS, 9th Infantry, and John S. McNaught, 20th Infantry, and 2d Lieutenant Luther S. Welborn, 5th Cavalry, have been recommended for retirement by Army Retiring Boards.

THE United Service Club, of Philadelphia, have secured possession of and will occupy their new quarters, 1433 Chestnut street, in September.

CAPTAIN F. M. RAMSAY, Commander C. F. Goodrich, Lieutenant A. R. Couden, Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn and Assistant Constructor Nixon are appointed a Board to investigate the damage done to the *Atlanta*.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, to commence on such date in August as the condition of his health will permit, is granted Capt. Wm. C. Manning, 23d Inf., Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 150, Div. Atl., July 22.) 1st Lieut. P. G. Wood, 12th Inf., will remain at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., until the arrival of the 11th Inf., when he will at once transfer the public property and funds for which he is responsible as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., and will join his company in the Dept. of Dakota. (S. O. 150, Div. Atl., July 22.) 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, 5th Art., (Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.) will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and relieve 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. for the rifle camp at that point. Lieut. Carbaugh will return to Fort Columbus. (S. O. 150, Div. Atl., July 22.) Capt. Wm. H. Crowell, 6th Inf., is granted seven days' leave. (S. O., H. Q. A., July 22.) The sick leave of Lieut. Mason M. Maxon, 10th Cav., is extended two months. (S. O., H. Q. A., July 22.)

Lieut.-Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cav., is relieved from duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School and ordered to report by telegraph to the Commander Department of Dakota for assignment. (S. O., H. Q. Army, July 22.) Troop B, 4th Cav., Capt. Lawton, arrived at Washington Thursday night. Maj. James G. Lee, Q. M., is ordered to proceed from Chicago to Fort Winnebago, Wis. The leave of Capt. Chas. F. Roe, 11th Inf., found incapacitated for active service by Army Retiring Board, has been extended, other orders.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CRUISE OF THE NAVAL CADETS.

The *Constellation's* cruising ground is Gardiner's Bay, where she cruises entirely under control of the cadets from Monday till Friday of each week, and spends Saturday and Sunday either in New London or Newport. Last Thursday she met the *Atlanta* there, and the two ships were at anchor for 21 hours almost within hailing distance of each other.

The naval cadets of the first class were sent on board the *Atlanta* to inspect her machinery and get an idea of our modern cruisers. They were greatly pleased with their visit and during the time they were aboard were as busy as bees exploring every nook and cranny. The first class have studied steam engineering and marine engines during the past year at the Academy, and this was just the opportunity to see the actual construction and application of all the modern improvements.

The captain of the *Atlanta* seemed desirous that they should see as much as possible of the vessel, and went so far as to put the steam training gear of the two large pivot guns in operation for the benefit of the cadets. The assistant engineers went through the vessel with the cadets, explaining such matters as were not readily understood.

At dark the *Atlanta's* great search lights were lighted, and all around her within a radius of two miles or more any small object could have been easily seen. It was for awhile focussed full upon the *Constellation*, and every rope yarn on her was plainly visible. The *Atlanta* was in Gardiner's Bay for the purpose of trying her guns at target practice.

The first class were also sent ashore on Saturday at Newport to look through and examine the apparatus in use at the Torpedo Station. The officers of the Torpedo Station seemed to take a pleasant interest in showing the cadets everything connected with the station, and there were many interesting things. What attracted most attention was the manufacture of gun-cotton, as in this all hands took a lively interest.

The *Constellation* left Newport at noon, July 18, after having been inspected by several high officials of the North Atlantic Squadron. Admiral Jouett will probably inspect her.

The most interesting feature of the fourth class naval cadets is the young Japanese student sent by his government to the U. S. to receive at her hands such an education as she gives to her own naval officers. The courtesy extended by our nation and accepted by the other is appreciated by the cadets, and until the young Jap, whose name is Nive, became injured to life aboard the practice ship, every endeavor was made by the cadets of all classes to make things as pleasant for him as possible, and prevent his becoming dissatisfied, or feel disappointed, as most young fellows do in their first few weeks aboard ship.

It is an exception, however, for all classes to take such interest in fourth classmen, but they fully understand his position, and would feel much mortified if it should ever be said, or even thought, that he had not received kind treatment, when sent under such circumstances by his government among strangers. He is quick and active aboard ship, and does his work better than the average fourth classman. It is predicted that he will do well at the Academy, though, of course, he will be booked in the Department of Engineering.

It has been several times asked why the Navy Department does not furnish a modern vessel at the Naval Academy as a practice ship for the naval cadets? They should certainly receive their training upon vessels and machinery of the most modern type. But it must be remembered that, notwithstanding the fact sailing vessels are out of date, it is a matter of great importance that our naval officers should be good seamen, and these practice cruises are made entirely for the purpose of teaching the cadets practical seamanship. For that purpose the old *Constellation* is just as good a vessel as could be found. She is in comparatively good repair, a good sailor, easily and readily handled, and, in fact, a suitable vessel in every respect. Steam engineering and its appliances can be acquired on land at all times, but when our cadets leave the Academy as officers they are sent aboard steam vessels, and those that go aboard the modern types will have but little opportunity of becoming proficient in seamanship. That is why it is important that they should learn it while at the Academy, and the old *Constellation* is a model vessel for that purpose. Their cruise so far this year is said to have been a very pleasant one.

It is true that they have been kept more busy than on former cruises. This applies especially to the first class. But at the same time they have extended privileges and are well treated by all the officers. The executive officer, Lieut. Leutze, rules with a firm hand, but at the same time he does it in a manner suggestive only of the welfare of those under his charge. A more model executive officer has not been on the old ship for many a year, and as one placed over the cadets to serve as an example for them a better one could not have been found in the Service.

A seaman named Ludwig fell from the main rigging on the *Constellation* Saturday and received severe injuries about the chest. His injuries are mostly internal, though not thought to be serious.

PROPOSALS FOR WAR-VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Navy has determined not to postpone the opening of the proposals for the *Newark*, the 19-knot cruisers and the two gunboats under any circumstances. Chief Engr. Melville is now changing the plans for the machinery of the 19-knot vessels and will not finish his work by Aug. 1, when the bids are to be opened. The Secretary of the Navy, if he approves the new plans, will award the contracts on the 19-knot cruisers with the understanding that the machinery will be constructed according to the designs of Chief Engr. Melville. There is a great demand for plans and specifications of these vessels. Few of the applicants, however, have any intention of bidding. The following responsible firms are understood to be preparing their bids: Delamater and Co., Pusey and Jones, Harlan and Hollingsworth, Cramp and Sons, the Columbia Iron Works and the Union Iron Works. It is a noticeable fact that though the act under which these vessels are to be constructed requires that one of them, all things being equal, shall be constructed on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, no application

for plans has been received from any place south of Baltimore. This will confine the competition on the odd cruiser among the Eastern and Western ship-builders.

PURCHASE OF THE "STILETTO."

SECRETARY WHITNEY, July 18, wrote to Mr. John B. Herreshoff, president of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, as follows:

Referring to the offer of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, under date of July 7, to sell the steam torpedo-boat *Stiletto* to this Department for the sum which was appropriated by act of March 3, 1887, to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase such vessel, I have to state that before taking final action upon said offer, the Department deems it necessary that the vessel be inspected and tested in accordance with the following conditions:

1st. The boat to be taken out of the water in order to expose the hull, the cylinder heads of main and auxiliary engines and valve chests to be removed, all bearings to be exposed and the boiler and appendages to be made as accessible as their construction will permit. The whole, including hull, machinery and all parts to be inspected by the board of officers appointed for the purpose together and the vessel given a dock trial of sufficient length to enable the present owners to make such adjustments as they deem necessary.

2d. An official trial should then be had as nearly as may be under the conditions of actual service. A total weight of nine tons representing the aggregate weight of crew, provisions, water, anchor, torpedo fittings, torpedoes, machine guns and ammunition, should be placed on board. These various weights to be distributed about the boat at the places which are to be occupied on service by the articles they represent.

3d. Three runs at full speed over the measured mile should then be made to determine the number of revolutions of propeller required to make one knot in still water with the boat loaded as above.

4th. A continuous run of three hours at full speed for endurance should then be made, during which time careful observations of steam pressure, vacuum, number of revolutions per minute, etc., are to be made, indicator cards being taken.

5th. Three runs over the measured mile should then be made at full speed to determine the number of revolutions of propeller required to make one knot in smooth water with the boat in the same condition as when three hours trial ended.

During all of these runs the steam pressure and number of revolutions should be kept as uniform as practicable. The diameter of circle required for moving under both starboard and port helm at full speed and half speed and also distance required to stop boat when going ahead at full speed should also be ascertained. Please inform the Department if these conditions are concurred in by the company. Any suggestions which the company may desire to make with reference to such inspection and test will be duly considered by the Department.

In accordance with the usual practice it is necessary, before the acceptance of said vessel for the Department to be furnished with suitable evidence of the incorporation of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company under the laws of the State and of the authority of the president of the company to make said offer—proper evidence of the former being a certified copy of the act of incorporation and of the latter an attested copy of the resolution passed at a meeting of the board of directors or trustees at which a quorum was present authorizing the president of the company to make such offer, unless such authority is exercised under some general provision to the same effect in the act of incorporation or in the by-laws. In the latter case a certified copy of the by-laws should be transmitted.

IN THE HEART OF MONGOLIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

HERE I am in Mongolia and find it very much like other countries. It has the climate of Vermont, but drier, is very mountainous in all this part of it, but is not very high above the sea. My barometer says 2,300 feet, and the highest parts are about like the Catskills.

We came in carts that were without springs and had our mattresses tucked in to keep us from broken bones. My cart upset without hurting me. There was a pony for each of us and I walked and rode part of the time. We went through the great plain of China, which is the largest and most perfectly flat prairie I ever saw, and through the great wall, which, though useless, is a most stupendous work. It was not very large (high) or very broad where I saw it, but it was carried right along the crest of steep and high mountains. They say the bricks were tied on the backs of goats which were driven up the hills with their load, and the wall is put in places which are so difficult to reach that the work is quite as stupendous as the pyramids, or even more so.

It is wonderful to see the cultivation, even here in the mountain valleys. There is not waste ground enough to camp on unless one goes on a hill too steep for ploughing. Of course, there are a great many towns and we have had an inn to stop at every noon and night. There would be a good room for the foreigners, and a lot of huts for the natives, and a court for the animals. We fared well, for we had our own cooks and food and there was a meal of three or four courses twice a day. We slept on beds of brick with a flue and fire-place in each one to heat them in winter.

The house we occupy is of brick with tiled roof, paved floors, and much carving, rude but effective. My bed is just a raised bank of brick work boarded in on all sides but one, and boarded over the top, too. This may sound like close air, but the bed is 8½ feet long and 6 broad. My mattress and blankets only cover one corner of it. The windows are of very open, fanciful framework covered with paper. The whole establishment has several houses like this, all detached (three rooms each) with terraces and covered passages, and is really a very pleasant residence.

The language is a great hindrance to travellers. I can't get a dictionary or a teacher. A language that has no declensions or irregular verbs cannot be worse than English or German. It is the lack of good text books that makes the study so hard.

On our way up here we passed an open-air theatre, held in a building formed of poles, covered with mats. I jumped out to see the show, but as soon as the crowd saw me they left their cart again. They were very curious, and punch holes through the paper windows to see us eat. On the whole, however, we have been treated very well. The Chinese are like the Italians; they scold but do not fight.

They have some funny ways. An American in charge of some works once announced that he would pay 30 cents a foot for certain work, but the contractor who was expected to undertake it thought the price too low and refused. So without

the knowledge of the American the Chinese mechanic, who are superior to the other workmen, laid him down and gave him ten blows with a bamboo. He then set to work and has kept it up continuously ever since.
MONGOLIA, May 17, 1887.

DYNAMITE ARCHERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette:

THE susceptibility of the higher explosives (nitro-glycerine, dynamite, etc.) to detonation from sudden shocks, has thus far been the chief deterrent in their general introduction as explosive charges for shells. Various expedients have been resorted to for the purpose of overcoming the dangerous shock of the original impulse to the projectile, which has to be given at the gun, and several of the more feasible propositions to accomplish this end are now under the consideration of warlike nations. Chief among these is the pneumatic gun, which gives the impulse by means of compressed air. Another method has lately been invented, and it is claimed is already demonstrating its value. In this latter, the ingredients of which the explosive is to be made are kept separate until the discharge of the gun brings about an intimate mixture of the glycerine and acids. Gunpowder is employed in the gun, and during the flight of the projectile, which is in fact a miniature laboratory, enough of the explosive is made to act with destructive energy at the final moment of impact. These two methods are the extremes of these respective classes, and will probably receive the due amount of study and development necessary to perfect them and demonstrate their relative utility.

In the mean time a simpler and intermediate method is required, one that will enable us to utilize the perfected explosive itself in the safest, most convenient and simplest manner. To accomplish this safely and accurately, and with a range of effectiveness requisite in the premises, I propose that the bow and arrow, and machines based upon the ancient forms of "artillery" (such as the arbalest, catapult, etc.) be resorted to, and that they be made with all of the improvements suggested and to be obtained from modern facilities. In this way a very simple machine, capable of safely hurling sufficiently large dynamite grenades to great distances, and with accuracy may be easily realized. One of the simplest forms would be a hollow steel spiral spring of extreme temper and tension, within which the dynamite arrow may be placed. This spring may be located in a suitable tube, and aimed and handled as easily as a common rifle musket. Steel bows and cross bows will also afford equally simple solutions of the problem.

A ship of war armed on port and starboard with two of these machines, swivelled to admit of a complete circuit of fire, would play and havoc with small attacking launches. A projectile of a pound or so dynamite capacity would sink such a launch or from 200 to 500 yards. Nor is it at all extravagant to believe it practicable to arm a body of dynamite grenadiers with modern bows or cross bows capable of throwing these deadly weapons 1,000 or more yards. Artillery and defences might thus be effectively destroyed and their use in sieges would be invaluable. The importance of this suggestion lies in its simplicity, its absolute safety to the gunner and its already long ago demonstrated accuracy and range. Armed with a simple cross bow, or spring gun of best modern make, and a quiver full of arrows with half-pound steel percussive heads filled with any of the higher explosives, such a body of archers would be an element of destruction entitled to no mean consideration. The same idea may be utilized in the rocket, which is an arrow independent of the bow. A rocket headed with a percussive steel shell filled with one of the higher explosives would have for siege purposes, etc., a decided offensive importance.

C. A. L. TOTTER, U. S. Army.

(From Iron.)

THE DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF TORPEDOES.

THE destructive power of torpedoes was recently illustrated in the *Resistance* experiments; but no exact account of their action has yet been published, as far as we know, of their use in actual warfare. Although the destruction of the Chinese corvette *Yang Wo* during the fight between the French and the Chinese at Foochow has been almost forgotten, no authentic report of the encounter has ever reached us. The account just given of the annihilation of the Chinese vessel by a close eye-witness is therefore doubly interesting. The writer says that the French flagship had two torpedo boats attached to her at the gangways. The ship was about 300 yards below the *Yang Wo*. As soon as the firing commenced, both boats attacked the Chinese vessel. The first one fired her torpedo directly under the *Yang Wo's* after gangway—starboard side. No damage whatever was done to the ship; but the officer in charge of the torpedo boat was wounded in the chest by the return action of the torpedo. The other had in the meantime attacked the ship forward, a little abaft the cuthead, on the same side. The torpedo was in direct contact with the ship. The effect was that, when the torpedo exploded, it penetrated the fore magazine, or rather the fire from it did. This blew up, and the whole forward part of the ship was demolished. This all happened within three minutes. The remainder of the wreck drifted ashore, and burned for several days. The *Yang Wo* was a wooden corvette of 14 guns. The torpedoes used were boom-contact ones.

The English House of Commons was deprived of a small entertainment recently, by reason of Mr. Blane, the representative of South Armagh, failing to put a question of which he had given notice. Mr. Blane proposed to ask the Secretary of State for War, whether complaints had reached him that, at a mess dinner of the Cavalry Militia, the coat tails of several of the guests were cut off. This would have raised an inquiry as perplexing and irritating as that which arose in Boston many years ago as to "who pinned Chase's coat tail," and thus exposed the grievous rent in the portion of the nether garment it was intended to cover.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.

When the 47th marched out of camp on Saturday, July 16, everybody felt that one of the most successful week's work had been completed. This was mainly due to the fact that the regiment came in with no grievances, with no prejudice against anyone and with the full determination to strictly live up to the State orders and regulations. Col. Gaylor had his command thoroughly in hand at all times, and yet his administration was of the kind that never becomes objectionable to anyone. The command is not large, but it has made marked progress of late. This is beyond doubt if the week's duty and the manner in which it was done is considered. The personnel of the enlisted force especially showed improvement and their quiet behavior, subjection to discipline and thorough work mark this camp as a model of neatness and regularity. The weather was oppressively hot at all times, as it has been the entire camp season, and duty was rendered under exceedingly difficult circumstances. The two commands encamped (the 47th Regiment and a provisional battalion under command of Major George Miller, of the 23d New York,) and their officers were in thorough harmony at all times. Col. Gaylor, unlike some of his predecessors here, did not monopolize the lion's share of the glory, but gave to his own field officers and to the battalion commander equal opportunities to command at parade and other occasions of ceremonies and drills, and this action contributed much to the success of the camp.

The regiment marched into camp, about 360 strong, in very fine soldierly style, but only preceded by the field music, and minus the band. This was due to one of the arbitrary dictations of the musical union, by which the 47th Regiment musicians were prevented from fulfilling their agreement. Good music was, however, procured the next day from Peekskill, and this "country" band improved so rapidly that the 47th thought it worth while to take them along on its return to Williamsburg, and this was the band that played before them on their triumphal return march from the boat landing to the armory. The Ordnance Department had somewhat similar trouble last year in procuring a post band, which resulted in the engagement of music from Albany instead of New York. It is gratifying to see that the musical union can, at least, not coerce the National Guard, but these two cases strongly tend to show that band musicians should be enlisted and subjected to the regulations and military discipline, and the present poor system under which any organization can be deprived of music at any moment and rendered helpless without remedy, be abolished.

The guard which marched into camp came up in a very military manner and the ceremonies between the old and new guard and the relieving were done in better style than has been the case before this year. The sentries, however, were somewhat crude and very much inclined to adhere to the old style of incessantly calling for the corporal of the guard in the loudest possible manner, keeping the entire camp awake. When their bearing, challenges, etc., are, however, compared with those of two years ago, then there appear signs of progress in all directions. This seems to show that the subject of study of guard duty must have received considerable attention in the armory.

The first dress parade, if the absence of a band and the fact that the regiment and the provisional battalion companies did not yet work well together are considered, turned out very well, and the day closed quietly and decorously, every man retiring at taps and going to sleep like a good soldier.

The exercises on Sunday were the usual ones. In mounting the guard there occurred several omissions and unimportant blunders. The 1st sergeants on their first appearance at guard mount are always awkward and march on their details in any but the right style, and this was the case here also. At the guard house No. 1 failed in his duty, as usual, and there was too much delay and preliminary circumlocution in getting off the relief. And let us now say it again, that number one should be relieved at once, as soon as the relief has been told off, and take his place in the old guard. To leave him on post until the entire relief marches off is not customary. Not a single organization has ever observed this. The sentries were much better, tried hard to do their duty, and in most cases managed to do it well. Their challenges at night were fair, and they certainly were very punctilious about the countersign (which on that night was rather a "corker," and difficult to remember) being exactly correct. Of this we satisfied ourselves by ocular as well as oral demonstration.

The addition of the band on dress parade on Sunday evening made the affair much more impressive, the men had become calmer, the companies began to become more harmonious in the manual, and the 1st sergeants and guides on account of the theoretical instruction received during the day had become more self-possessed and took their places with increased ease and rapidity. The day closed quietly without noise or unseemly demonstration, and the general character of what had been done so far, promised a propitious week's duty.

With company drills as conducted here, ten at a time, scattered over two extensive fields, it is not possible to give anything but a general idea. Skirmishing, although diligently practiced in the camp, nevertheless demonstrated that the subject is too much neglected at home, and officers and men do not understand the principles of the movements, which becomes the cause of so many ludicrous situations. It is the simplest and most interesting part of the tactics, but like movements of the same character in the school of the battalion, they are the most frequently blundered. In the school of the company the commands were generally tactical and the movements correctly performed, but regularity and finish to the evolution were lacking, due doubtless to careless supervision at home. Too many officers simply go through these drills as a matter of routine, give their commands in a mechanical manner, and never correct their men. This makes the latter careless and apathetic in their turn, and just such a state of affairs as is here described becomes the result. We do by no means advocate waste of time in bringing men up to that useless clockwork-

like regularity which is the main requirement of modern competitive drills, but to make a military organization effective, a certain degree of perfection in its movements is necessary, and to attain this, snap and interest in his work should be exhibited by the commander at all times.

Battalion drills were ably conducted by the Colonel and his field officers, and the commands generally well and intelligently executed. The command showed itself here to better advantage than at company movements, because nicety of execution is a secondary condition, and rapidity, and to "get there," the principal considerations. The strong voice and clear commands of the Colonel worked to excellent advantage at these drills, and with his prompt and decisive manner contributed much to their superior quality and the snap and progress of those under his command.

Passing from details to a general summing up, the result is that there was a most satisfactory degree of progress in drills, guard and sentry duty, ceremonies, and general soldierly bearing on the part of the men, which shows that honest practice makes the master. No more than was done here could be accomplished in seven days, and on this account the tour of the 47th not alone reflects great credit upon itself, but becomes again a vindicator of the present State system, especially of that feature of it which refers to the employment of inspectors, who enable post headquarters to be acquainted at all times with the exact state of affairs, and to call the attention of battalion commanders to defects and errors. The 47th never neglected to take advantage of any hint thus conveyed, and hence its creditable record. Every State officer, from Gen. Porter down, has nothing but admiration to express at the commendable manner in which the encampment of the regiment was brought to a close. Gen. Porter, upon learning that the 23d would bring only 350 men into camp, offered Col. Gaylor another week's tour, which, of course, under present circumstances, it was impossible to accept. When the regiment left the camp it was heartily cheered by the provisional battalion, a pleasing evidence of the excellent relations existing at all times between the two organizations.

On arrival home the regiment was received by four companies of veterans (who are on excellent terms with the actives), as well as by the entire populace of the city, and its route was completed under a constant blaze of brilliant fireworks.

THE PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

The Provisional Battalion encamped with the 47th Regiment consisted of the 5th (Newburgh), 19th (Poughkeepsie), 20th (Binghamton) Separate Companies, and the 6th Battery also of Binghamton. The peculiarity was that the latter was armed and equipped as infantry. Without abandoning its guns and artillery drill the battery voluntarily armed itself with rifles and going with all its energy into infantry exercises, soon attained a proficiency which put it on equal footing with the best drilled infantry companies. Its first lessons were received from Capt. N. B. Thurston, 23d Regt., guard inspector at the present camp. The battalion was under command of Maj. Geo. A. Miller, of the 22d, assisted by a staff and non-commissioned staff selected from 23d Regiment officers and non-commissioned officers, and under his able and energetic command the companies developed into an excellent battalion, which won the admiration of all who had the opportunity of observing it. To do this with incongruous elements—such as four companies accustomed to drilling singly, and each according to different methods, must necessarily prove themselves—is not an easy task, but we are glad that Maj. Miller, according to our expectations, proved himself equal to it.

The 19th Separate Company of Poughkeepsie, Capt. Wm. Haubennestel, was, as usual, the largest and probably the best drilled, although the commands, the position of the captain and other small particulars were not always tactical. The company, however, made its usual fine appearance, and, on dress parade, outdid all in precision of manual and steadiness. All the companies were good, well disciplined and well drilled, but deviated in many points from tactics, and knew but little about battalion drill. The tactics shine for all, and there is no reason why isolated company commanders should have occasion to interpret them differently from everyone else; nor improvise commands and positions of their own. These, however, become small defects, because all acknowledged them, and any correction ordered was at once made. Maj. Miller in his battalion drill was well assisted by his staff and non-commissioned staff. The latter were put in the line of file closers, and being all non-commissioned officers of the 23d New York, thoroughly up in their duties, especially as guides, the non-commissioned officers of the battalion proper, who were very inexperienced and slow in their duties, soon acquired an astonishing facility in coming on the line and taking their proper positions.

In the course of the week this battalion presented as fine an appearance as any command which has been in camp. Some of their volleys delivered could not be surpassed in snap and regularity. Of course their discipline could not have been better. The guard and sentry duty was of the usual character, crude at first, gradually improving, but never perfect. This is hardly to be wondered at with this or any other command, because men get seldom more than one tour of duty of this kind, and what they learn about it, generally results from the observation of the mistakes of others, comments upon them, and theoretical instruction. That under such circumstances such favorable results are obtained, is much to the credit of the troops. The companies were backward in skirmish drill, and we advise them to take it up at home, and in studying it up, think about the reasons for the various movements, which are all extremely simple. Especially let them try to learn that in the rallies the firing is to the front and not in every direction of the compass. We have seen skirmish drills on this field (not especially this week), where certainly more of the skirmishers' own troops, than those of the enemy, would have been killed if the matter had been in earnest. Instruction of this kind does more harm than good.

In spite of a multitude of small defects these four companies formed a battalion of which any commander might have reason to be proud, and, like the 47th Regiment, proved themselves a body of troops to be relied upon under the most trying circumstances.

Major Miller became the recipient of a handsome set of resolutions on account of his able management of the battalion. Capt. Haubennestel received a gold watch from his own company, and Capt. Thurston was presented with a silver-headed cane. The battalion marched out as fine a body of troops as has ever occupied tents at Peekskill.

TOO MUCH REGULARITY.

It is quite proper to march soldiers in camp to their meals by company and not let them straggle there at will, especially if the eating room is any distance from the quarters or tents. They should also promptly uncover when entering the mess hall. That this matter is strictly looked after at the New York Camp is right. But a thing can be overdone. Not alone before the men enter the hall does the Sergeant in charge give the command "uncover," upon which all the men take off their hats and hold them over the left shoulder, but they are marched out after meals in the same manner, halted outside and kept with their hats in the same position until the command "cover." It is a piece of "militish" business which has been introduced by somebody and is gradually being carried to such an extent as to become completely ridiculous. There is no regulation or custom authorizing such proceeding, nor is there anything in tactics under which an enlisted man holds his cap over his left shoulder. Such a position is only prescribed for officers acknowledging salutes at certain ceremonies. The men should be instructed to uncover as soon as they enter the dining room without command, holding their caps in a natural manner along their sides. Any respectable man will naturally do this, and any infringement of the requirement could easily be corrected on the spot. To turn a man into an automaton of this kind will never make him a better soldier. Many men realize the ridiculousness of the custom and resent it, and for this reason the sooner we go back to a reasonable system the better. There is no more necessity for marching men in this manner than there would be for the introduction of the lock step used in prisons.

THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The managers of the Chicago International Encampment have been advised by Major-Gen. Terry that he is without authority to order troops and officers of the Regular Army to participate in such of the exercises of the proposed encampment as would involve an expenditure of money belonging to the Government and appropriated by Congress for the expenses of the War Department. The General has promised to detail an experienced officer of the Army to take charge of the rifle competitions, provided the competitions are conducted in accordance with the methods prescribed for rifle and carbine firing, United States Army. Protests have already been received from some quarters remonstrating against permitting professional soldiers to compete for prizes. Individual competition is all that would be allowed in any case. Although the rifle team of selected marksmen of the Division of the Missouri will not be ordered to Chicago at the conclusion of the rifle competitions near Omaha next September, it is hoped the team, twelve members, will be given furloughs, with permission to go on at their own expense or otherwise, as may be arranged. It is also hoped by the managers that such military marksmen, U. S. A., as desire to compete will be permitted to enter. For the purpose of assuring this the money prizes for successful competitors will be made large enough to make it an object to the men; that is to more than reimburse them for their outlay in coming.

Among the matches under consideration are the following: Regimental or company team match, open to teams of from two to ten from each company or regiment, as the case may be, in the encampment; 200 to 600 yards inclusive; five or ten shots per man at each range, the members of the winning team to immediately shoot off a match in individual competition at some ranges to determine individual possession. Short-range match, open to any member of the encampment; distance 200 yards; ten shots each entry; entries unlimited. Entrance fee, 50 cents first entry; 25 cents each additional entry. Two highest scores to count. Ammunition to be furnished. Long-range match, open to any member of the encampment; distance, 600 yards; ten shots; entrance fee, 50 cents. Should the entrance fee be found for any reason objectionable it may be dispensed with.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The London Standard, commenting on the recent annual encampment of the 7th New York Regiment, says:

Our volunteers flatter themselves that their camps are models of military neatness. They would be astonished, however, were they subjected to the discipline which the 7th Volunteer Regiment of New York are undergoing in the State camp at Peekskill. So rigid is Col. Plister that not only are rugs, easy chairs, mirrors and knickknacks which embellish the tents of our volunteers at Wimbledon strictly prohibited, but it is rigidly forbidden on pain of military punishment to throw down a half burnt match or the stump of a cigar. It may be doubted whether rules so rigid were ever laid down in the camp of our regular soldiers at Aldershot, which, it must be admitted, is an untidy, disorderly encampment in comparison to Peekskill. The general idea is that discipline in the American Army is far less strict than in Europe, but it is evident there are exceptions, and the New York regiment can fairly claim that their camp is in tidiness absolutely unrivalled by those of men in the service of the effete monarchies of Europe.

SIXTY-NINTH N. Y. AT CREEDMOOR.

The left wing of the 69th Regiment had its first practice at Creedmoor on Tuesday, under command of Major Duffy. About 150 men were present, who showed discipline worthy of this old organization. From reports gleaned from the chief scorer the shooting was very good. After 500 yards' practice the companies were formed for volley firing and marched to the 100 yards' butt. Before reaching this point too much time was wasted in dressing, forming and counter-marching of companies. When the companies were at last placed opposite their targets for volley firing, the Major took his post and gave the command "Fire by volley." Three rounds standing and two kneeling were fired, which showed want of armory practice.

The companies were then faced to the rear, dressed on the centre company and marched in battalion line beyond the three hundred yard range. The commander gave the command skirmishers halt, when the battalion faced to the rear without any further command. This was a grave mistake, because the men were not in skirmish order; in fact,

It was not until after this that the command for deploying was given: by the right alarums take intervals, march which was executed as if given tactically.

PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The twelfth annual reunion of the Association of the 28th and 147th Regiments (Infantry) and Knapp's Battery will be held in the City of Philadelphia on Monday, Oct. 17, 1887. For badges of the association and the programme address the secretary, Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, 139 South 7th street, Philadelphia. Yours respectfully,
JOHN P. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

CREEDMOOR MATCHES.

The fifth Marksman's Badge Match was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, July 16. The attendance, owing to the intense heat was small, but the weather was favorable for shooting, and the scores were good. Gen. C. F. Robbins was the executive officer, assisted by Major H. C. Brown. Following are the scores:

Name.	Co.	Regr.	300 yds.	100 yds.	Tot.
G. S. Scott, Jr.	A	7th	24	23	47
C. W. Thomas	P	7th	24	23	47
R. M. Kallcock	H	7th	23	23	46
E. F. Young	C	7th	23	23	46
H. C. Brown	Staff	18th	23	23	46
W. J. Underwood	H	7th	21	23	44
G. L. Hoffman	H	7th	21	23	44
G. V. Brewer	B	7th	22	22	44
D. Bacon	K	7th	22	22	44

The Fall Meeting programme is announced, and those desiring copies may address the Secretary for the same at No. 5 Beekman st., New York City.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

At a meeting of the full board of the 1st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., held at the armory last Tuesday evening, and presided over by Col. Stewart, of the 11th Regiment, in the absence of Gen. Fitzgerald, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Kopper was elected Colonel of the 1st Regiment in place of Col. R. A. McAlpin, resigned. There was no contest; though the name of Col. Fred D. Grant had been suggested by the Nominating Committee, and Col. Grant had expressed his willingness to accept the nomination. Twenty-four votes were cast, of which 3 were blank and 21 for Col. Kopper. He made a brief speech of thanks for the honor. Col. Frederick Kopper entered the National Guard as a private in Co. D, 1st Regiment, June 16, 1863, and went with the company in the 30 days' service during the Rebellion. He was promoted to be corporal Dec. 30, 1869; sergeant March 15, 1872; 1st sergeant Jan. 31, 1879; commissioned 1st lieutenant March 5, 1883, and resigned Oct. 4, 1884. He was appointed adjutant of the 1st Regiment by Col. Voss Oct. 4, 1884; elected major Dec. 17, 1884, and lieutenant-colonel Feb. 26, 1887.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

COL. CAMP on Saturday, July 16, took a ride from New York to Peekskill over the proposed route of the regiment on its march to the State camp, and pronounced it very satisfactory. In consequence he has issued his final orders to the effect that the regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform, leggings, and with canteens and haversacks, kits and pouches, on July 23, at 3.30 P. M. The march will begin on that evening at Van Cortlandt, the starting point, is described as 13 miles distant, and Peekskill as 42 miles from the Grand Central Depot, which, if the road to be travelled is as straight as the railroad track, would reduce the march to 30 miles; but there is a good two-mile tramp from Peekskill, over hill and dale, to the camp, so that there is no doubt but that the regiment will have to cover fully 35 miles. There is much enthusiasm over the affair in the regiment, and only those who are absolutely prevented on account of their business will fail to participate in the march. Capt. J. G. D. Knight, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will accompany the regiment and act as general instructor, giving special attention to pontooning, bivouacking, fortifications, etc. This officer gave an interesting lecture on these subjects at the armory on Monday evening, July 18, which was well attended.

All men who are unable to march have been ordered to report at the armory July 30 at 9.30 A. M., and proceed to camp under command of Lieut. Benecke. The band will go at the same time.

Surgeon Duncan instructed the commissioned officers at P. M., July 22.

MILITIA ITEMS.

I. P. Frink's system of reflectors have recently been adopted for lighting the State armories at New London, Bridgeport, Waterbury, and Norwalk, Conn., and give general satisfaction, as they do in most of the armories in this country.

A movement in on foot to reconstitute the 69th N. Y. Regiment. It is stated the command desires a handsome and distinct dress, not being satisfied with the State uniform.

Col. Emmons Clark, 7th N. Y. Regiment, sails for Europe on the S. S. *Britannic* on Aug. 10 next.

The last quarterly returns of the 11th N. Y. Regiment show a large increase. They are as follows: F. S. 8, and N. C. S. 17; Co. A, 98; B, 68; C, 53; D, 63; E, 51; G, 37; H, 41; I, 46; K, 37. Total 637. The 2d battery, increased 41.

On Tuesday, July 19, the 2d Brigade at V. M. consisting of the 9th, 5th, and 8th Regiments of Infantry, the 1st Battalion of Artillery, and the 1st Battalion of Cavalry, went into camp at South Framingham, Mass., for the annual five days' tour of duty.

The 2d Regiment Cadets, N. G. Penn., Capt. Adolph Hartung, commanding, went into camp at Annapolis, Penn., from July 19 to 24. Adjutant-General Haslam has furnished the corps with tents and camp equipment. They have adopted the new regulation summer helmet.

Co. B, 2d N. Y. Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Edward J. Benson, paraded twelve files in heavy marching order Saturday evening, July 16, for guard mount and duty. Lieut. Edward Benson acting as officer of the guard, which was in charge of Sergt. C. Landwehr. The guard having been marched in review, was marched to the park, where it was divided into three reliefs of eight men each. The Adjutant acted as instructor. It is proposed to have these guard mounts once a month during the summer.

We are glad to learn that it has been determined to encamp the 2d Battery, Capt. Ferdinand P. Erie, with the 23d Regiment, from July 30 to Aug. 7. The 2d battery is doubtless the best organization of its kind in the State and deserves this recognition. On account of certain organizations failing so much below their number there must be plenty of funds available for the purpose.

2d Lieut. James W. Mason, Co. B, 11th Regiment, has been elected 1st Lieutenant.

Col. E. A. McAlpin, of the 1st N. Y., has received his discharge. 1st Lieut. G. A. Conners, and Charles E. Brown, Quartermaster, same regiment, have resigned.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

This *Alta*, referring to the camp of the 2d Brigade, N. G. Cal., at Healdsburg—Camp Bartlett—says: "At the review rendered to Major-General Howard, U. S. A., some of the companies of the 1st Infantry were as badly decorated as if they had been through a four-years' war—as 'fifteen dollars per month men.' These facts cannot be attributed to Col. Dickinson's neglect or lack of enthusiasm, for he and his staff have labored indefatigably to encourage the line officers, rank and file, 'Referring to uniforms the *Alta* says: 'All the gold lace that the regulation uniform permitted its owner to wear was crossed and recrossed until the eye became fairly dazzled by the reflection from gold. Some of

the officers were more zealous in this respect, and their commanders should direct them to curb their propensities for adornment. One particularly fine-looking regimental staff officer whom nature has kindly endowed, even wore miniature shoulder straps of his rank on his vest collar, besides any number of honorary medals from different semi-military orders. Another was elegantly attired in a black velvet smoking jacket, and moved about as if he should be regarded as the pride of the Army. Even the infection extended to enlisted men, and a veteran non-commissioned officer whose arm is adorned with ten service stripes attesting a long and honorable duty to the State, kept up the style of wearing white duck trousers, and showing a liberal exposure of linen shirt and vest of virgin whiteness. There were so many military incongruities in uniform about the camp that one could comment all day upon them."

The State encampment at Healdsburg closed July 10.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GEN. ORDWAY has issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF COL. MILITIA.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1887.

[General Orders No. 4.]

I. The enrolled militia is hereby designated, and will hereafter be known as the Reserve Militia of the District of Columbia.

II. The active militia is hereby designated, and will hereafter be known as the District of Columbia National Guard.

III. Existing volunteer organizations of active militia are hereby assigned to the National Guard as follows:

First Battalion of Infantry—The four companies known as the Washington Light Infantry Corps.

Second Battalion of Infantry—Co. A, Union Veteran Corps; Co. B, Culter Guards.

Third Battalion of Infantry—Co. A, Washington Continentals; Co. B, Emmet Guards; Co. C, Columbia Rifles; Co. D, Washington Merchants' Rifles.

Fourth Battalion of Infantry—Co. A, Corcoran Cadets; Co. B, Ordway Rifles; Co. C, National Fencibles; Co. D, Logan Guards.

Fifth Battalion of Infantry—The two companies known as the Butler Zouaves.

Sixth Battalion of Infantry—The four companies known as the Washington Cadet Corps.

Seventh Battalion of Infantry—The four companies known as the Capital City Guards.

By command of Brig. Gen. Ordway.

CARL CLAY, Capt. and Aide-de-Camp, Act. Adj. Gen.

Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, who has been appointed Judge Advocate General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia by Gen. Ordway, is a native of Philadelphia. He was during the war a college student and a member of the Pennsylvania militia. During the Gettysburg campaign he was on active duty with his company for a short time, during which service he held the rank of 1st sergeant. In January, 1863, he enlisted in the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania as a member of the Washington Grays of Philadelphia, and served his full term of five years' enlistment. In 1870 he served as acting Judge Advocate of the 1st Division of Pennsylvania National Guard. In 1877 he was President of a board to investigate the Indian service. From March, 1880, to May, 1885, he was Assistant Attorney General of the United States, during which time he was also, from October, 1881, to February, 1882, United States Commissioner of Railroads, and in 1881 and 1882 a commissioner to negotiate treaties with the Indians. He is a practicing lawyer in Washington.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE twelfth annual encampment of the 1st Regiment, which closed at Washington C. H. last week, was the most successful camp held since the organization of the regiment. The officers are worthy of mention for their work and zeal during camp. Col. Moore is a military man and his success as a disciplinarian this year was great. Lieut.-Col. Hawkins is known as a drillmaster, and the high standing of the regiment in drill is the result of its Lieutenant-Colonel's devotion to duty.

MISSOURI.

THE Adjutant-General paid, July 19, the St. Louis regiment for services rendered in the Missouri Pacific strike of 1885. The total amount appropriated for the eight days' services was \$2,300. Privates received \$5.00 each. Since the service the regiment has been disbanded, and many of the men have left the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Allen Arnold, of 26 Sears Building, Boston, Mass., is compiling a record of the class of 1857, Military Academy, to which his father belonged, and desires information regarding the relatives and Post-office address of the following members of the class: Capt. John W. Garrison—Killed Oct. 28, 1853, at Sevier Lake, Utah, aged 25. Major W. W. Chapman—Died Sept. 27, 1859, at Fort Monroe, Va., aged 45. Lieut. A. Park Gregory—Died Nov. 10, 1840, at Jacksonville, Fla., aged 28. Major Geo. Taylor—Died Dec. 24, 1853, in wreck of steamer San Francisco, aged 37. Capt. Wm. Armstrong—Killed Sept. 8, 1847, by explosion of enemy's magazine at Molino del Rey, Mexico, aged 32. Capt. Chas. P. Wooster—Died Feb. 14, 1850, at Fort Brown, Texas, aged 29. Captain Wm. H. Fowler—Died Sept. 4, 1851, at Fort Myers, Fla., aged 35. Lieut. Walter Sherwood—Killed Dec. 28, 1840, near Fort Micanopy, Fla., aged 25. Capt. Randolph Hildeley—Killed by accident Oct. 27, 1846, at Monterey, Mexico, aged 31. Capt. Wm. G. Grandin—Died Aug. 4, 1843, at Washington, D. C., aged 36. Lieut. Nevil H. Hopen—Died 1847. Text aged 32. Lieut. Levi W. Hopen—Died June 27, 1842, at Saratoga, N. Y., aged 25. Lieut. Wm. Hardin—Died March 4, 1842, at Covington, Ky., aged 28. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to supply the information.

The Navy Department has just issued an excellent compilation of the General Orders and Circulars issued by it from 1863 to 1887, with an alphabetical index of subjects. In the same volume is also an index of Bureau and Marine Corps Circulars, G. C. M. Orders, and special death notices. The book, which covers 334 pages, is the work of Mr. M. S. Thompson, in charge of Files and Records, and reflects great credit upon that gentleman's intelligence and patience. No more convenient or timely handbook for the Service could have been devised.

Marshall MacMahon is about to publish his memoirs, with the title of "The Journal of My Life." He took copious notes during the Italian campaign, the Franco-Prussian war, and other stirring episodes of modern history. The Marshal's version of the battle of Sedan, and above all, his soldierly and unvarnished way of telling the story of May 16, will, says a Paris correspondent, be full of interest. Marshall MacMahon is President of the Society for Wounded Soldiers since the resignation of the Duc de Nemours.

To the notable series of articles on the surface of the earth which Prof. N. B. Shaler, of Harvard University, is contributing to "Scribner's Magazine," he will add in the August number a paper entitled "The Instability of the Atmosphere," which will treat in detail the whole subject of the origin and development of storms, especially tornadoes and cyclones. The article will be fully illustrated from diagrams and photographs furnished by the author.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's portrait will be the front-piece of the August *Century*, accompanying a note by herself concerning the origin of the "Barefoot Boy" and the "Redoubt." It is appended to an article by Brander Matthews on "The Song of the War." Mr. Matthews gives authoritatively the origin of several of the principal war songs, North and South, with the authorized text.

TUNNELLING THE ROCKIES.

In a project for tunnelling the Rocky Mountains the point proposed to be tunneled is under Gray's Peak, which rises 11,441 feet above the level of the sea. At 4,441 feet below the peak, by tunnelling from east to west for 25,000 ft. direct, communication would be opened between the valleys of the Atlantic slope and those of the Pacific side. This would shorten the distance between Denver, Colorado, and Salt Lake City, Utah, and, consequently, the distance between the Missouri and San Francisco, by nearly 300 miles.

(From the New York Herald, July 21.)

BRITISH NAVAL COLLISIONS.

On Tuesday the British ironclads *Ajazz* and *Devastation* collided with each other. Yesterday the *Ajazz* and *Black Prince* had a similar experience. None of the four went to the bottom, but at least two were seriously damaged.

According to the plan for the great naval review to take place at Spithead next Saturday the *Ajazz* leads one line of battle, followed by the *Black Prince*, while the seventh ship astern is the *Devastation*, which is followed by the *Ajazz*. Evidently, in spite of the admirable seamanship of the British Navy these ironclads could not be made manoeuvre in line of battle in close order without running each other down.

Speaking about the navy at Wolverhampton several weeks ago, Lord Randolph Churchill said:

"In the last twelve or thirteen years eighteen ships have been either completed or designed by the Admiralty to fulfil certain purposes, and on the strength of the Admiralty statements Parliament has faithfully voted the money. The total amount which either has been or will be voted for these ships is about ten millions, and it is now discovered and officially acknowledged that in respect of the purposes for which these ships were designed and for the purposes for which these ten millions either have been or will be spent the whole of the money has been absolutely misapplied, utterly wasted and thrown away."

Commenting on this speech, the *London Times* said: "In his main contention we acknowledge that Lord Randolph Churchill is right."

Perhaps it is just as well that we have waited until now before building our navy.

(From the Evening Post.)

FRANCE'S WONDERFUL NEW RIFLE.

THE Lebel rifle, the new arm with which the French infantry will be supplied before next spring, is, according to all accounts, a wonder, and several models of the gun which have been received here have excited great interest. The new rifle is known by the name of its inventor, Lebel, and is smaller and lighter than the rifles now in use; the French soldiers call it "the little gun." The most authentic descriptions given to the gun agree in attributing to it a carrying power beyond that of any rifle heretofore in use. The models received in New York are not known to be accurate copies of the Lebel gun, and experiments with them are impossible, owing to the fact that the powder used is a secret compound of which the French Government has the monopoly.

According to all accounts the Lebel gun will carry its bullet more than a mile and half, and with a more certain aim than has been possible with ordinary rifles. The bore of the gun is very small, and the ball, which is of steel and sharply pointed at one end, is said to revolve at a speed of 1,000 revolutions a second. In the tests made by the French Government this bullet has penetrated a brick wall eight inches thick at a distance of 500 yards; it will go through any kind of armor that can be worn by soldiers, and at a distance of more than a mile will pass through a man as easily as at ten paces. The gun has no recoil under fire, and the powder gives out no smoke whatever. It has been said that the powder used must be a type of smokeless hunting powder already in the market; but this is denied by the inventor, who says that he uses an entirely new compound. The Lebel gun is, of course, a repeater, and the cartridges are so small that each soldier carries 220 rounds of ammunition, as against 116 rounds, formerly considered the maximum.

The French Government is now making these guns at the rate of 500 a day at Saint-Etienne, and is preparing to turn out double that number. Four factories, those at Châtelleraut, Tulle, and Saint-Etienne, will soon be at work upon them.

"The kind of coast defences which Canada most needs to erect," says the *Buffalo Courier*, "is a fence with high, sharp pickets, over which United States defaulters cannot climb."

A NEW ENEMY OF ARMORCLADS.

PHOLADS and phylloxera, and teredo-navals, and white ants have usually not helped much, but the following might be hoped for: "The existence has just been discovered of a detestable microbe which feeds upon iron with as much gluttony as the phylloxera upon the vine. Some time ago the greatest consternation existed among the engineers employed upon the railway at Hazou by the accidents occurring always at the same place, proving that some terrible defect must exist either in the material or the construction of the rails. The German Government directed an inquiry to be made, and a commission of surveillance to be formed for the purpose of maintaining constant watch at the spot where the accidents—one of them attended with loss of life—had occurred. It was not, however, until after six months had elapsed that the discovery was made. One of the employees had observed that the surface of the rails appeared to be corroded, as, if by acid, to the extent of 130 yards. The rail was taken up and broken, and it was perceived that it was literally hollowed out by a thin, grey worm, to which the qualification of "rail-eaters" was assigned, and by which name it is to be classed in natural history. The worm is said to be about two centimetres in length, and of the mass of the prong of a silver fork in circumference. It is of a light grey color, and on the head carries two little claws filled with a corrosive secretion, which is ejected

every ten minutes upon the iron. This liquid renders the iron soft and spongy, and of the color of rust, and it is then greedily devoured by the insect. "There is no exaggeration," says the official report of the calamity, "in the assertion that this creature, for its size, is one of the most voracious kind, for it has devoured 30 kilogrammes of rail in a fortnight!" The Ironmonger says the foregoing comes from a German source, but until it sees a specimen of this extraordinary worm, and witnesses its destructiveness, it prefers to doubt the existence of so "rail-ovorous" a creature.—*Engineering*.

KRUPP'S LATEST.

HERR KRUPP'S latest "big gun" is to weigh finished 140 tons 14 cwt. Its bore is 15.478 in., and its length is 52 ft. 5.92 in. The shorter and lighter projectile will be 44 in. long and weigh 1,631 lbs., while the heavier shot will be 63 in. long and weigh 2,314 lbs. An initial velocity of 2,148 and 2,000 ft. per second is expected from these two projectiles, using brown prismatic powder. If placed near the muzzle of the gun, one plate 45 in. thick, or two plates of 21½ and 33 in. respectively, can be pierced by the smaller projectile. The larger shot will shatter one plate 47½ in. thick, or two plates of 23½ and 34½ in. respectively. The latter represents a mass of wrought iron nearly 6 ft. thick. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, from which the above is taken, says that a

gun is to be tried having a bore of 17.7 in., and weight of 147 tons 22 cwt.; this gun will throw a projectile 5 ft. 11 in. high and weighing 3,304 lbs.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

DESERTERS are returning to the British Service at the rate of some hundreds a day in consequence of the Jubilee amnesty.

The rifle contest for the Kolapore Cup took place at Wimbledon, England, July 20. The English team won, with an average score of 710. The Canadian team were second, with 603. The second prize, which the Canadian team received, was £80.

THE English naval officer who carried off from the yacht of Mr. Murphy, M.P., a green flag with a harp and no crown over it has been sued for £1,000 damages for trespass and trover. The 105th section of the Merchant Shipping Act (1854) enacts, *inter alia*, that if any distinctive national colors except the red ensign are or is hoisted on board any ship or boat belonging to any subject of her Majesty or the Admiralty, the master of such ship or boat, the owner, if on board, and any person assisting, shall for such offence incur a penalty not exceeding £500; and it shall be lawful for any officer on full pay in the military or naval service of her Majesty to

board any such ship and take away any such jack colors, or pendant, and such jack, colors, or pendant shall be forfeited to her Majesty. As a so-called "Fenian" flag is not a "distinctive national color," the claim is that its seizure is therefore not authorized by this section.

ACCORDING to the *Handels Zeitung* of Berlin, the Empress of China, under the advice of Prince Ching, Viceroy Li and the Marquis Tseng, has sanctioned the laying of a railway from Kaiping to Takoa and Tientsin, and also contracts for 125,000 tons of rails, and 60,000 tons of bridge material. The railway is to be managed by the Kaiping Railway Company.

THE Emperor of Russia has decided that the "Through Siberian Railway" to Vladivostok shall be commenced, and there is some rather wild talk of running a line along our Pacific coast to connect with it at Behring's Straits. *Engineering* states that the proposed railway will only be "through" in the sense of connecting existing water ways by short stretches of railway.

A SHOCKING accident occurred at Jaszbereny, Hungary, on Tuesday, which appears to have been a day of explosions. A Hussar officer was instructing a party of fifty-two men in the use of dynamite for blasting purposes, when half a kilogramme of dynamite suddenly exploded killing three officers and five men on the spot. Forty-two men are so seriously wounded that their lives are despaired of.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
(Corcoran Building), F and Fifteenth Streets, Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 3d Auditor, U. S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergt. at Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

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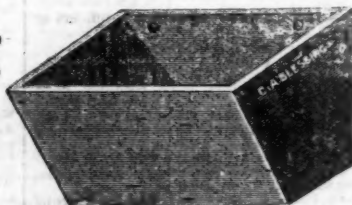
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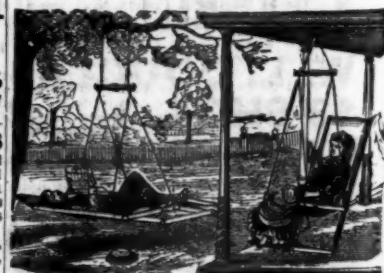
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Highest Class Skilled Labor. All goods made under our Careful Personal Supervision.

Kinney Bros.

From Berlin it is announced that Turkey had ordered a shipbuilding company near Kiel "twelve war vessels." One of the largest of these warships is a despatch boat, the eleven being torpedo-catchers and torpedo-boats.

To prevent the *Resistance* sinking further into the mud in Fareham Creek, the dockyard hands constructed a species of shield to cover the rent in her side so as to pump her out, raised her, and took her into dock for repairs.

During the last seventeen years amongst English Navy guns exceeding 64-pounders in size, there were 1,715 cases in which they were pronounced serviceable, in 1,739 cases minor repairs were required, 347 new A tubes had to be provided, in ten cases new cups, in five new muzzle ends, in one the trunnion arm was broken, in four new hoops, coils, or B tubes were required, and fourteen were pronounced unserviceable.

The English and Italian Governments have arrived at an agreement fixing Baskazur, near Saclai, as the delimitation point of their respective spheres of influence on the Suakim-Massowah coast of West Africa.

In the investigations into the expenditures on the British Army the chairman of the House of Commons Committee asked the Accountant General of the War Office: "Up to now Parliament has never had the smallest idea of what was the total cost of the services?" The reply was: "Taking the whole of the services it has not."

A French military critic points out that in the event of a mobilization of the French Army nearly all the able-bodied miners would have to join the army. Would it not be well, he inquires, to adopt some special legislation on this subject? In case of war, large quantities of coal would be required not only for the Navy, but for the conveyance of troops

by rail, etc.; and in an evil moment the foreign supply might be cut off. France consumes about 30,000,000 tons of coal a year, drawing 12,000,000 tons from England, Belgium, and Germany. It is reckoned that in case of war about 55,000 French miners would be at once incorporated in the ranks, and that the French pits would be unable to yield more than 6,000,000 tons a year. The writer considers that in the next war coal will be considered as a contraband.

LOUIS HILLAIRAND, who attempted to murder ex-Marshall Bazaine a few months ago, and whose trial is now in order, has written to the Governor of Madrid, in which he says: "I have suffered a great deal since I took the fatal oath to commit a crime in order to avenge my country. I know how terrible the crime was, but had I failed to fulfil my oath I should always be tormented that I, too, was a traitor to France."

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF N. Y.

Yielding to repeated requests from Officers of the Army and Navy, has established an Army and Navy Bureau in the agency system of the Company, to which is entrusted the reception of applications for insurance among the Officers of the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Revenue Marine Service, and the transaction of business with such of those Officers as may hereafter take policies in this Company.

The Headquarters of this Bureau are established in the "SUN BUILDING," Washington, D. C., under charge of Gen'l O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., (retired.) Mr. HENRY A. LYMAN, as Managing Agent, will attend to the details of the work, which will be conducted as a separate General Agency. Officers are invited to call at the Bureau and investigate the plans of the Company.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Col. WM. H. C. BARTLETT, LL.D.,

late Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point. **ACTUARY.**

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**Proposals for Lease of West Point
Hotel, West Point, New York.**

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
WEST POINT, N. Y., June 24, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a
copy of this advertisement attached, will
be received at this office until 12 o'clock meri-
dian on Thursday, the 18th of August, 1887,
at which time and place they will be opened
in the presence of such bidders as may at-
tend, for the lease of the West Point Hotel,
West Point, N. Y., its fixtures, appurtenances,
and grounds now enclosed about the same,
for the period of FIVE years, commencing
November 1st, 1887.

Full information as to blanks and the reg-
ulations governing the Hotel lease will be
furnished by this office on application.

By order of the Superintendent:
WM. F. SPURGIN,
Captain 21st Infantry, Treasurer, U. S. M. A.

**Proposals for Lease of Public
Stable and House occupied by
Public Liveryman at West Point
New York.**

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
WEST POINT, N. Y., June 24, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a
copy of this advertisement attached, will
be received at this office until 12 o'clock meri-
dian on Thursday, the 1st of September, 1887,
at which time and place they will be opened
in the presence of such bidders as may at-
tend, for the lease of the public stable and
house now occupied by Mr. John Denton, to-
gether with the privilege of occupying same
and performing the service of public livery-
man at West Point, N. Y., for the period of
FIVE years, commencing November 1, 1887,
subject to regulations governing said franchise
which are now established or may here-
after be promulgated by the Superintendent
of the U. S. Military Academy, approved by
the Secretary of War.

Full information will be furnished by this
office on application.

By order of the Superintendent:
WM. F. SPURGIN,
Captain 21st Infantry, Treasurer, U. S. M. A.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
WEST POINT, N. Y., July 21, 1887.

The date of opening proposals for LEASE
OF PUBLIC STABLE AND HOUSE OC-
CUPIED BY PUBLIC LIVERYMAN AT
WEST POINT, N. Y., as stated in advertise-
ment from this Office, dated June 24, 1887,
has been postponed until 12 o'clock, meridian,
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1887.

By authority: WM. F. SPURGIN,
Captain 21st Infantry, Treasurer, U. S. M. A.

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and return by Mail. **Store—125 FULTON ST. Factory—25 to 30 E. 2d St.,**
N. Y. City.

SENT
POST-PAID
(Embossed on coin silver.)
Nothing can be pricier or more desirable than these Boutonnieres for Regimental Badges,
and I am now prepared to fill orders either in quantities or for single ones, of any Regiment of
U. S. A., or State National Guard. Sample sent, post-paid, on receipt of 75 cents. Corre-
spondence invited. **JHNS F. PEDERSEN, Manufacturing Jeweler, 1 1/2 Maiden Lane, N. Y.**

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SHIRTS, GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR.

THOMAS MILLER & SONS!

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INSTRUCTION.

VIREUN SCHOOL,
H. C. SYMONDS, Sing Sing, W. A. PAINE.
(West Point.) N. Y. (Annapolis.)
RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 9, 1886.

The Michigan Military Academy.
Location 29 miles from Detroit; pleasant and
healthful. Complete military discipline and
thorough school work. Address LA. FRID. S.
STRONG, 4th Ave., Adj., Orchard Lake, Mich.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE, SUSPENSION
BRIDGE, NIAGARA CO., N. Y.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Con-
ducted upon the Military System.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, A. M., President.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND
Collegiate Institute for YOUNG LADIES and
Preparatory School for LITTLE GIRLS. MARIA
P. O. three miles from BALTIMORE, Md. Con-
ducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame. Send for
Catalogue. Special terms for Children of ARMY
AND NAVY OFFICERS.

MRS. HYDE AND DAUGHTERS will re-
open their **BOARDING AND DAY**
SCHOOL for GIRLS, Sept. 19, 1887. Pupils
may remain during holidays and summer va-
cations. Reference: Commodore J. H. Gillis,
and Chief Engineer E. D. Robie. Address
Mrs. J. G. HYDE, Binghamton, N. Y. \$35.00.

FRED. J. KALDENBERG,
THE PIONEER MANUFACTURER OF MEERSCHAUM
PIPES & AMBER GOODS IN AMERICA. (Established 1853.)
Calls attention to his Meerschaum, French Brier and Welch
sel Pipes, and Cigar and Cigarette Holders; also IVORY, PEARL, AMBER
and TORTUOSE SHELL GOODS, for which Medals and Diplomas have been received
from all the International Exhibitions. A complete assortment of Walking Sticks, with
Ivory, Silver, or Gold Heads—plain, carved or chased a specialty. Price Lists sent upon ap-
plication. Special attention given to Repairing of Pipes and Fancy Goods, which we receive
and return by Mail. **Store—125 FULTON ST. Factory—25 to 30 E. 2d St.,**
N. Y. City.

SENT
ON RECEIPT
OF 75 CENTS.

The condition of the German Crown Prince continues to improve. His voice is clear, and has almost regained its normal strength. The condition of his larynx is also satisfactory. The Crown Prince visited the throat hospital in Golden square, London, a few days ago, and was keenly interested in all he saw, paying particular attention to an old man who had just been cured of a growth similar to that in his own throat.

The German land flourishes as well afloat as it does on shore, for we find that on board the training corvettes recently visiting our ports excellent bands were maintained. With us a band is a luxury allowed principally in flagships, and one of our huge ironclads in the Mediterranean recently wishing to play national airs in returning a similar compliment paid to Her Majesty's ship by a foreigner was compelled to fall back upon "the officers' drums and fife." That was the only kind of music they could turn out for the occasion. The fiddler at the captain's was the "ship's band" allowed by the Admiralty.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

WHAT NEXT? The varying requirements of modern travel and the enterprise displayed in meeting them are evinced by the announcement, the *Colonies and India* says, that Messrs. Cook and Sons, the tourists' agents, besides "personally conducting" the mining engineers to Utah and Montana for their summer meeting, "have arranged to conduct the Mohammedan pilgrims of India to Arabia, issuing first, second and third-class tickets from Bombay to Jeddah and return for 90, 60 and 45 rupees. A Mohammedan doctor accompanies the pilgrims, and special arrangements will be made for ladies. Pilgrims' valuables can be deposited at Bombay and drawn at Jeddah. Price of return ticket paid to heirs in case of demise en route."

The Roburite Explosive Company (Limited) is an English undertaking with a capital of \$1,250,000, which has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing the new explosive roburite.

The Chinese Court is preparing for an elaborate ceremonial, the cost of which is computed at \$5,000,000, at the approaching marriage of the young Emperor, Kee Nang See, which will be the signal for him to assume real control of the empire, the nominal charge of which was vested in him six months ago, when he paid a formal visit to the tombs of his ancestors of the Manchu family, North of Peking.

A good deal has been lately written about dogs being trained in connection with the Army in Germany. The breed of dogs used is the Pomeranian one, and their duty will be to convey messages from the sentinels back to headquarters, to accompany the scouts, and signify by vigilant barks the approach of the enemy. The despatches will be placed in a small portefeuille suspended to the dog's collar.

GENERAL BOULANGER has written a letter to Deputy Laur thanking him for his expressions of attachment and friendship, which, he says, are becoming rare. The letter says that the writer will do his duty despite the hatred and defection of former friends. It is sufficient for him to remain friends with those who wish France respected and who place their country above party intrigues. He himself has but one aim, and that is to proclaim to Frenchmen that they can and must raise their heads and assume the only attitude becoming a great people. The letter to Deputy Laur has caused a sensation in the Chamber of Deputies. It is reported that the General will be called to account for it. M. Laur states that the letter was confidential, and that the responsibility for publishing it rested with him.

THOSE NUISANCES, Rheumatism and the Gout, are relieved by GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

Punch, brothers, punch, punch with care,
Punch in the presence of the passengair,
And don't never forget to smoke—
"Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigars.

THE fearless soldier on the midnight watch and the bold mariner before the mast on a stormy sea will certainly suffer from pain in the Chest, Shoulders, Back and Loins, as well as Rheumatism, Sciatica, stiffness and other results of exposure, if they fail to use BENSON'S PLASTERS as a preventive and cure. They never fail. Avoid imitations.

DIED.

BOWIE.—In San Francisco, Cal., Dr. A. J. BOWIE, late Surgeon U. S. Navy.

GREGORY.—At his residence, in Ithaca, N. Y., July 17, JOHN H. GREGORY, M. D., in the 49th year of his age.

HOWARD.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, SARAH MELLIS HOWARD, widow of Commander William Langford Howard, U. S. Navy, in her 80th year.

NEWMAN.—At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., July 8, ELIZABETH C., daughter of Quartermaster Sergeant Henry Newman, 3d U. S. Artillery, aged 19 months and 20 days.

PERKINS.—At New York City, July 16, ANITA KNOX, wife of Lieutenant C. Murrat Perkins, U. S. Marine Corps, in the twenty-seventh year of her age.

ROYCE.—Entered into rest, July 10, at her late residence Bristol, Conn., Mrs. SARAH E. ROYCE, mother of the Rev. A. L. Royce, U. S. Navy, in the 50th year of her age.

TRIPPE.—At Crawfordville, Ga., July 7, PERCY BRODHEAD, infant son of Lieutenant Percy E. and Lydia E. Trippe, aged 5 months and 17 days.

PHENOL SODIQUE

Proprietors: RANCO BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.
Invaluable as an astringent and styptic application in HEMORRHOIDS, as after EXTRACTION of TEETH, and to prevent subsequent soreness of the gums; as a wash for the mouth, in cases of DISEASED GUMS or APHTHOUS conditions, or to DISINFECT an OFFENSIVE BREATH; as a gargle in THROAT AFFECTIONS, SCARLATINA, DIPHTHERIA; as an application in PARASITIC AFFECTIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES, and as an injection for all abnormal discharges and FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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C. WEIS, Manufacturer of Meerschaum Pipes, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, &c.
Wholesale and Retail.
Repairing done. Send for Circular. 359 B'way, N.Y.
Silver mounted Pipes & Bowls in Newest Designs.
FACTORIES: 60 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria.

YOU HAVE DOUBTLESS TRIED WILBUR'S COCOA-THETA

THEY WHY NOT TRY WILBUR'S BAKING CHOCOLATE, CARACAS CHOCOLATE, BREAKFAST COCOA, and other preparations. THE STANDARD FOR PURITY. H. C. WILBUR & SONS, Chocolate Manufacturers, Philadelphia.

Proposals for Army Supplies. OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPT. COMMISSARY, ARMY BUILDING, No. 33 W. Houston Street, NEW YORK CITY, July 5, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, July 25, 1887, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army: Subsistence Stores.—Canned Apples, Mocha Coffee, Gelatine, Tea and E. H. H. Sugar, and P. Pease, Pickles, Prunes, Toilet Soap, Thread, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received also until 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, Aug. 5, 1887, for such supplies as may be required, viz.: Subsistence Stores.—Canned Beef, Y. H. Tea, Vinegar, Currant Jelly, Onions, Pickles, Potatoes, Table Salt, Syrup, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

Subsistence Property.—Letter and Folio Post Paper, Lumber, &c., &c.

Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

G. BELL.

A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

AGENTS WANTED FOR ABBOTT'S LIFE OF BEECHER. The right one write. A. GORTON & CO., Phila.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town, by R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, for



AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT in EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. \$2 in buffalo handle; \$3 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied. Sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.

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FOR Ladies, Gentlemen & Children, is rendered available by our Mail Order Department, which gives prompt attention to all inquiries for samples and information.

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THE GREAT ARMORY LIGHT. FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful, the SOFTEST, CHEAPEST and BEST Light known for Armories, Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to armories, churches, and the trade. I. P. FRINK, 641 Pearl St., N. Y.



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SINGLE BARREL

RAPID FIRING GUNS,

Mountain and Yacht Guns,

Ammunition, &c.

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PLUG, CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

All grades and styles of TWIST TOBACCO.

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Superior Navy Tobacco. Orders solicited.

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This Bond is purchasable in annual, semi-annual and quarterly instalments. Its face value, together with surplus accumulation (estimated to be as much more), is payable at the end of twenty-five years.

IN ADDITION TO THE FACE OF THE BOND IT GUARANTEES TO THE HOLDER IN THE EVENT OF DEATH OCCURRING WITHIN THE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, AN ANNUAL INTEREST OF SIX PER CENT. UPON THE BOND—A SUM GREATER FOR MOST AGES THAN ALL THE INSTALLMENTS PAID.

These Bonds are issued in single thousands and upwards, and are within the means of every prudent man.

After two years from date of issue of policy, the Company assumes the WAR HAZARD, no EXTRA PREMIUM being required. For full information address

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CAPTAIN F. A. KENDALL, U. S. A. (Retired),
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HENSHALL BLACK BASS ROD.

THE BLACK BASS ANGLER'S FAVORITE—Six Strip Split Bamboo, 3 joint 8 feet 3-10 inches in length; has anti-friction the guides and three ring tops. No Dowels, all in grooved wood form. Price, Nickel Plated trimmings, \$11.00; price, German Silver trimmings, \$13.00; Chubb's "New Illustrated List" for 1887 of Fly Rods, Salt Rods, Trout and Valise Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, Hooks, etc., is now ready. SEND FOR ONE.

Address THOS. H. CHUBB,

THE FISHING ROD MANUFACTURER,

Post Mills, Orange Co., Vt.

Gate City Stone Filter Co.,

MANUFACTORY AND DEPOT, AT

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OFFICE AND SALESROOM, AT

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"THE FILTERING MEDIUM A NATURAL STONE."

THE
BEST FILTER EVER INVENTED.

Cheap ones for the Kitchen.
Fine PORCELAIN, with ICE-CHAMBERS, for Dining-rooms and Offices.
Lasts a life time without change.

NO METAL USED.

All COMMON METALS generate POISON when in contact with WATER. No CHARCOAL, SAND, or other compound used. They all ABSORB, RETAIN, and become FOUL WITH LIVING ORGANISMS. CHARCOAL has no CHEMICAL effect on WATER.

Our ice-chamber does not allow the melted ice to mingle with the filtered water. The filtering medium is a NATURAL STONE, and is as easily cleaned as a water-pail.

The Union Porcelain Works manufacture China Tableware for Families and Hotels. Fine Porcelain Dinner Sets in stock and made to order.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Factories—TAUNTON, MASS.

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Decumbus Rifle Sight Protector



Protects front sight & shades it when in use. Allowed by order of G. O. S. N. Y. in all Qualification Matches. Pronounced by experts superior to all others. Easy of adjustment; no springs or screws; simple and durable. Can be put aside without removal. Price 50 cts. For sale by LAMBERSON, FURMAN & Co., 281 Broadway, New York, by the gross trade generally, and by patentee, O. H. DECUMBUS, 21 Scott St., Newark, N. J.

Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 599), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at \$35,000. Powhatan at \$17,000, and Thetis at \$15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at \$12,000, Lackawanna at \$12,000, Wachusett at \$10,000, and Crane at \$3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest price therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
HOUTON ST., CORNER GREENE

NEW YORK CITY, June 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPPLICATE,

are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A. M., July 23, 1887, for the mason and iron work, etc., called for by specifications "A," and for the carpenter work, etc., called for by specifications marked "B."

This work is for the erection of a gymnasium at West Point, N. Y., for which plans and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's office, West Point, N. Y., where also the blank forms of proposals, contracts, etc., can be obtained.

Bidders must state the time within which the work will be completed. Bids must be for all the work, materials, etc., on either of the specifications or on both. Proposals must be made in strict conformity with the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond, with a penalty of 10 per cent. will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for gymnasium.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lt.-Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army,
Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, ARMY BUILDING, No. 33 WEST HOUSTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY,
July 19, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, August 19, 1887, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army.

Subsistence Stores.—C. Corned Beef, W. and S. W. Flour, Extra C. G. and C. Sugar, Salt, Lard, Matches, Milk, Mustard, Pickles, Pipes, Toilet Soaps, Starch, Tomatoes, Towels, etc., etc., etc.

Subsistence Property.—L. and C. Paper, Mem. Pads, Chair, Turpentine, Excelsior, etc., etc., etc.

Information with conditions, lists of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 19, 1887," and addressed to the undersigned.

G. BELL, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

HOTELS.

Glenham Hotel.—Fifth Avenue, 22d St. near Madison Sq., New York. Special prices to Army and Navy Officers. N. B. HARRY.

Hotel Normandie, Bway & 38th St. N. Y. European and "absolutely fireproof." Special attention to A. & N. officers. F. P. MARLE.

Grand Hotel.—Broadway & 31st St., N. Y. Special rates to Army and Navy Officers. European plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son, Props.

New Hotel Lafayette, PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS

American Plan, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4—Baths Extra. European Plan, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2—Baths Extra.

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Descriptive pamphlet will be furnished on application.

The Hollander, CLEVELAND, O.

NEW HOTEL.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

American Plan, \$3 to \$5 per day.

European Plan, \$1 to \$2.50 per day.

Special rates to Army and Navy Officers.

C. D. COLLINS, Mgr.

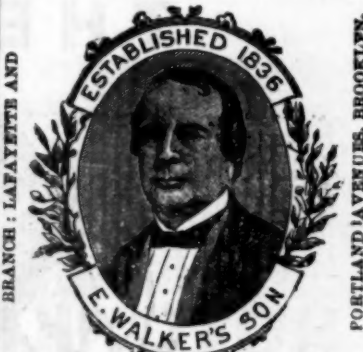
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MILITARY CLOTHING,
For Army and Navy Officers, for the National Guard of any State, and
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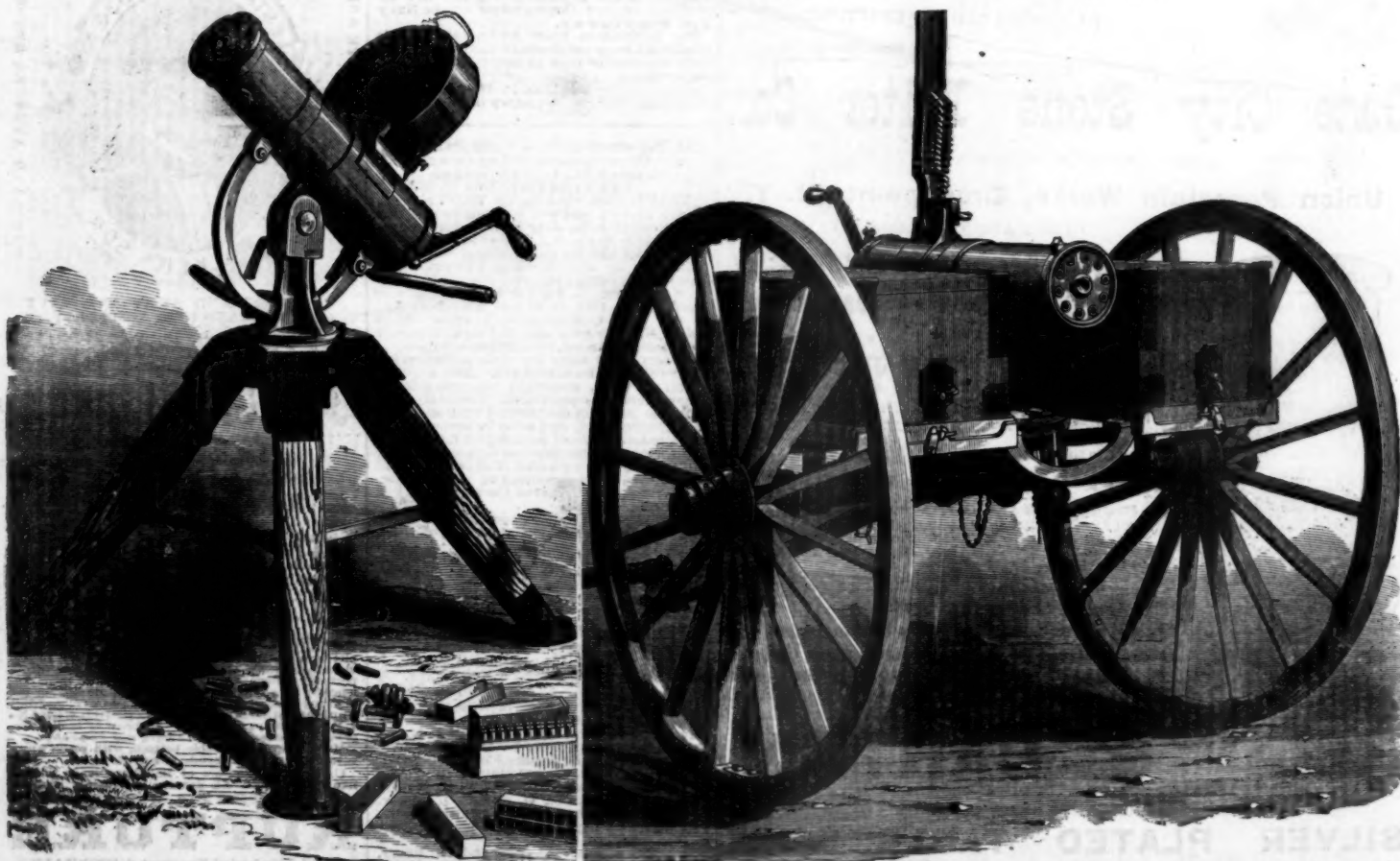
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Military, Mining and Blasting Powder
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The above illustrations show the latest improvements made in the feed of the Gatling gun.
The Acles' feed magazine allows the gun to be fired at all angles of elevation or depression, at the rate of over 1,300 shots per minute.
The Bruce feeder receives the cartridges directly from the paper boxes in which they are originally packed, thus giving an uninterrupted fire.
For prices and other information please address

THE GATLING GUN COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

